



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Sixty-Sixth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 9, 1913.

Volume LXVI. No. 41.

THE ECONOMY OF POWER FARMING

The Largest Tractor Contest Ever Held in the United States Just Completed

By Douglas Malcolm of the I. H. C. Service Bureau.

Each new step in the development of farming marks a new alliance between the producers in industry and the producers of agriculture.

This interdependence was shown very clearly in the recent mammoth power farming demonstration which was held during the week ending September 13th at Fremont, Nebraska, under the auspices of the Fremont Commercial Men's Association. In a way this demonstration typified the new era which has cast its mantle over the commercial world. It shows in marked contrast the fast disappearing theory of Caviat Emptor—"let the buyer beware," with the present almost universally adopted slogan of "let the buyer be better posted."

So strong has this underlying principle of business taken hold of the interests which deal directly with the farm industry that at the request of the Commercial Men's Association, backed by the influential manufacturers, and as many more plow companies loaned the services of several hundred of their employees and the use of 40 odd engines with even more plows for an entire week in order that an extensive object lesson might be given in cheaper crop production.

Farm machine demonstrations are not new things. In the early days when agriculture was just finding itself, when the reaper was a novelty and the threshing machine a curiosity, demonstrations were frequent and fierce. Later on, when more complicated machines became necessary, demonstrations became an almost essential feature of their introduction.

This is particularly so with engines and other devices designed for power farming. Perhaps the greatest impetus toward making power farming well known and popular was given by the International contests at Winnipeg, but these meets were more demonstrations of that type marked by keen rivalry and more or less commercialism, and often times the interests of the purchaser were overlooked in the interests of the winner. The Fremont concourse on the other hand, was purely educational. Big business was there, but without immediately trying to make business big.

It was a co-operative attempt by the state authorities, the agricultural press, and the tractor companies to demonstrate not only their particular machines, but their ability to work together as a unit in the promotion of better farming—an attempt as it were to write "quod est demonstrandum"

on the modern trade-mark in place of the shop-worn motto, "the buyer takes all risks." It was an attempt to show that on the farm as in the store it is not the price of a product which determines the profit, but the difference between what it costs and what it sells for.

With these three theories emanating from everyone interested in the affair, it naturally follows that the affair was interesting to everyone. The United States is rich in its agricultural resources. It is also extravagant in its agricultural methods. Too many land owners are willing to work without salaries and to keep horses incapable of meeting their board bills. In the region where this demonstration was held nature this season had been unkind. It had suffered so severely with the drouth that the only spots of green which the eye could see were here and there fields of that heaven sent plant—alfalfa.

Fodder will be scarce this winter and horse feed will be high.

On this demonstration field were a dozen small outfits which could be bought for the price of six or seven horses, and they could easily do the work of from 12 to 15, whether the work consists of plowing, drilling, harvesting, hauling, logging, making roads, or baling hay. They can turn over an acre six to seven inches deep for from 40 cents to 50 cents, and they can drill it for even less; they can haul the harvest in from the wheat field or the corn field with a speed which is rapidly solving the harvest-hand problem; they can handle the disks and drills in such a way as to turn out a seed bed that even the intensive European farmers would envy; they can, as a well-known agricultural college professor said, "perform every operation in wheat growing, from plowing to threshing and conveying it to market, and every operation in corn growing but cultivating."

The difference between motor power and horse power is when a tractor quits work its expense ends and when a horse quits work its expense begins. A hay famine has no terrors for the power farmer.

There was no work done at Fremont that would indicate horses were a back number or that they should be eliminated entirely from the farm. That fate has overtaken them quickly enough in the cities. It was shown, however, that in all the branches of farm work where power and speed are essential, if we are to get our crops with less work and less time, there is a marked saving in using engines.

This is seen not only in labor and time, but in the saving of expense for fuel—in other words, if the time and labor saving elements are not considered at all, it takes a greater cash value of oats to get a definite amount of work out of horse flesh than it does to get a similar amount of work out of an engine burning kerosene.

Among the prominent spectators who seemed to regret the close of each day's work, so interested were they in the features of each machine, was M. Deshmukh, a native Hindoo from India, who is investigating power plowing in this country for the interests of the British Government. India is one of the largest territories not yet penetrated by American farm machine companies. Various efforts have been made at different times to introduce the same labor saving machines which American farmers use, but so cheap is labor in that country that a fairly able-bodied laborer can be hired for seven cents a day, thus eliminating a great deal of the economy brought about by using machines. The second spectator was a well-known Russian representative who is over in this country studying the possibilities of kerosene engines. Russia, itself, is one country in the world which produces more wheat than the United States. Millions of dollars of American made farm machines are sold there each year, but the gasoline engine industry has not made such headway owing to the high price of gasoline. Kerosene, on the other hand, is found plentifully throughout Russia and can be purchased as cheaply as in this country. As practically all of the machines at the present demonstration were burning kerosene, some going so far even as to discount entirely the gasoline attachment, this visitor apparently found what he was looking for.

It is estimated that on several occasions during the demonstration over three thousand persons, men and women, were following the various machines at one time. In commenting on this, Professor L. W. Chase, President of the Society of Agricultural Engineers, said: "Never in all the big International contests at Winnipeg have they had such crowds as they are having here at this American demonstration. I prophesy that this will be of tremendous value to the farmers who are having a chance to study the possibilities of farm power at first hand. In many parts of this country there is a periodic hay famine, or else a scarcity of fodder, but so far we have never had a fuel oil famine. A meet like this teaches the people that there are tractors of all sizes for all farms, and that with the good market value which such conditions bring about for hay and oats it will oftentimes be a paying proposition to have a gas or kerosene driven power plant do the work and sell the feed which otherwise would be required to maintain a greater number of horses."

AS I THINK OF IT.

By C. D. Lyon.

We sowed our turnips about August 1 and the weather was so dry that only a few of them came up. An old German neighbor told us that "your turnips are thick enough, as a turnip is not a sociable plant and wants few neighbors." From the looks of them now we will have several bushels, and the only ones in this neighborhood.

This is the first year that I ever remember that no one had any late roasting ears. A great many patches were planted, but the 105 degree heat and no rain did not allow the plants to get more than a foot high, with no late corn that we prize so highly.

As cash returns from the farm are likely to be curtailed greatly this year, we might save a few dollars by cutting some dead trees into fire wood and letting the coal dealer keep his coal. There is usually someone in the neighborhood who has trees of this class, and a few days labor with ax and cross-cut will get us the equivalent in full of four or five tons of coal. There are other economies that could be practiced on every farm.

Keep thinking about the high prices that milch cows will certainly bring within two years and when someone has a heifer calf for sale buy it. I put it this way: Calf two weeks old, \$10 at the highest, and cow Jan. 1, 1916 at least \$75. Can you make as much net cash in beef cattle.

Good prepared roofing may be had at \$1.50 per 100 square feet. A few rolls of this will make a warmer stable and in the case of as high-priced forage as we are to have the coming winter, will fully repay its cost.

Of course good lumber is to be preferred, but the lumber trust has prices away up, and the roofing will answer very well. For temporary purposes 3-ply tarred paper at 95 cents per square will do.

If you are not absolutely sure that you have enough roughage for the winter, you can still cut a few more shocks of corn. A great deal of corn was cut too early this year on account of its drying so fast, and it might be a good plan to cut some on the other extreme, rather too ripe, as stock will eat it readily.

What with the hope that the Panama canal is to be open for light-draft vessels in a few weeks and the fears of some pessimists that it may not be completed till 1915, it might pay to start a temporary barge traffic. Perhaps some of those much advertised new steel barges of the Mississippi would be good for the sea voyage between New Orleans and Valparaiso or San Francisco. But unluckily the Pacific coast is ill provided with harbors where coasting vessels can find shelter from stress of weather.

The Pig Pen

RAISING HOGS.

I refer entirely to raising hogs for the ordinary market, and I am here giving the results of my experience which dates back over twenty-five years, because as in everything else experience counts for more than all else and it is usually the pivotal point between failure and success or profit and loss.

Hog Raising Pays.

To put hog raising on the plane of comparing price of grain with price of hogs is useless in my opinion for, figuring on that kind of basis, there never is much of any profit—and while it is true that we need grain to raise them, our choice must be in accordance with the cheapest and quickest way to get our profits sure. We must learn how to feed and when to sell upon a general principle to be reasonably sure of success. The nearer we can hug to the way the hog lived in its primitive state the more certain we are of a healthy hog. Animals, like human beings, must be healthy to grow and without growth there is no profit in hogs. Ordinarily it will not pay to grow a hog into more than 250 lbs. of which the first 100 lbs. should not cost more than two dollars and the balance about four dollars per hundred weight as things are now. Unless this happens there is not much, if any, profit in a hog. To accomplish this we resort to the pasture during the entire life of the hog. We accomplish many things impossible in any other way by this course.

First, the hog remains healthy. Second, we exercise it. Third, we give it its natural and clean food. Fourth, we employ it to do its own harvesting of its own feed, and are constantly enriching the soil without any labor. Success in hog raising depends more upon the character of the grain fed (after a good sanitary arrangement) than upon any other thing.

If a big type of hog is to be prepared for market, before it has reached its full growth we feed less bone-making and muscle forming food and more flesh forming to hasten the fattening.

On the other hand, a small type of hog needs its ration reversed. Thus it is seen at once that more may be accomplished by a uniform class of hogs, than by a mixed kind that represent every kind and color. However, my experience indicates that a good type of grade sows bred to a pedigreed sire whose bloodlines have stood the test is all that is needed to obtain success for fattening purposes.

Push the Pigs.

Be it remembered that the first 90 days (45 before and 45 after farrowing) largely determines the kind of a hog you are going to raise. It may be a poor comparison, but a hog has the same right as a man to be born well of healthy parents, to be fed in its natural way and to gradually be nourished into a strong animal.

Too much rich food, deficient of muscle or bone-making (protein) value before or immediately after birth, is really worse than a ration

POLAND CHINAS Out of stretchy sows and 1000-lb. boars. Buy them and win. Also Angus cattle. J. P. Vissering, box 9, Alton, Ill.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at 12 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED. OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn. Danlag, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

skimped somewhat in these particulars.

So we see that corn and water will no more raise a healthy hog than water and scenery will. For five months a hog's life is more or less dependent upon that of its mother.

How important then that we work in one generation to sustain the other.

The idea that a hog must grow from the time of its conception until it reaches the shambles cannot be taught too strongly.

How to Feed Cheaply.

Grazing a hog should mean on tame grass or cultivated crops. Rye, oats, and wheat or rape, seem to fill the bill in cultivated crops.

Feeding a hog grain means here such as the farmer may raise and prepare himself either by grinding or soaking, or by hogging it out of the field. Any field of grain or corn can be gathered by the hogs and the fence of five barbed wires, posts, staples, will cost about as much as it will to let the hogs do the harvesting, provided, the field is square. Thus the hogs earn the fence while putting fat upon their backs ready for the market. Brood sows ought almost to be strangers to corn except possibly in cold weather. Neither does the first 100 pounds of pigs need much corn. A half a ration is all any ought to have until the fattening period arrives.

When to Market.

My practice was to market from March to September, and my aim to market strictly bacon hogs. I had reasons for this. By raising bacon hogs I eliminated much danger in handling because they could help themselves.

I also found it more profitable to raise meat and bone, rather than lard, because the former did not require so much rich food to produce as lard. I think I missed the low markets by using the warm weather to market in car lots and in uniform weights. I did not ship myself when offered a fair price at home. I took as little risk as possible in handling them while going to market and aimed to make the shrinkage as low as possible.

Quality Counts.

Some one is asking me, "What kind of hogs did you raise?" I started with Poland-Chinas, continued with Berkshires and ended the last ten years with Chester Whites.

What would you do now if raising more? I would use any good grade or strain of hogs. A good hog is a blessing, a poor one an abomination. I have no particular choice in kind, but I am particular as to quality. I prefer a long, deep, coarse-boned narrow-headed, square-footed, gentle sow bred to a large pedigreed sire older than the sows. After a sow shows her worth she is at home until her usefulness is ended.

How to Keep Hogs Healthy.

Cholera never hit me but once, although it was near me a number of times. My whole force to fight disease was directed to prevention. I tried to keep the animals healthy. I used the dip and sprinkled the yards with coal tar dips. I used several things, principally chloro naphtholeum and kerosene emulsions—any coal tar dip I think would answer the same purpose. To dip I kept a regular vat in which I could handle 100 an hour. My yards were sprinkled regularly and kept dry and fairly clean. For worms I used coppers, concentrated lye, salt, turpentine and sometimes commercial arsenic. Any of these will do if given in the right way.

I have tried to give the salient points in hog raising. While I do not pretend to know all about it I made a success. While on the farm the hog was my mainstay, practically putting me on my feet and holding me there

until I retired because of poor health. Probably all can not make a success of hog raising but I submit that the man rather than the hog is the cause of failure.—Robert Wilbert.

FEEDING HOGS ON PEAS.

There is no other feed that fits pigs so well for fattening on corn as do peas. The peas contains a great deal of protein, which is just what the pigs need to make them grow and acquire surface on which to put fat. The man who has a pea field should get his pigs onto it just as soon as the peas are ripe, so that they will get as much good of it as possible and have finished with it by the time the corn is ready.

It is well to limit the pigs to a small area when pasturing peas, or else to turn a large number of pigs, according to the acreage, into the field. Pigs are inclined to wander around over the pea field and to tramp the peavines down and shell out the peas. If they have a somewhat scant supply from which to get their feed, they clean the field up much better and waste less.

The pigs have been accustomed to having slop every day, and it would be a mistake to omit this. Some take the slop away as soon as the pigs are turned onto peas, but much better results will be got by continuing the slop and simply giving the peas as so much additional feed. As the time for corn feeding approaches, the slop part of the ration can gradually be reduced.

What progress pigs make in fattening on corn depends quite largely upon the way in which they have been fed from birth. The man who has had plenty of milk or other bulky protein feed for his pigs while small and has had all the green pasture they would eat all summer, and then starts the fall feeding with peas, will find that he has as economical and rapid a bunch of fatteners as he could desire.

PURE-BRED SALE DATES.

No charge will be made for announcing in this column the date and location and the name of manager or breeder, for sales to be advertised in the RURAL WORLD.

Poland-Chinas.
Oct. 14—Jno. Riley & Son, Calmesville, Mo.
Oct. 15—Frank Brummett, Carthage, Mo.
Oct. 16—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 16—Freeman & Russ, Kearney, Mo.
Oct. 16—J. M. Nesbit, Aledo, Ill.
Oct. 16—W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 17—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 18—Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 18—Jno. M. Becher, Raymore, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 21—F. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 22—C. E. Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 23—A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 23—Veny Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 23—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo.; sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 24—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Oct. 27—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 29—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 30—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 1—F. H. Hassler, Manning, Ia.
Nov. 1—John Eicher, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 6—W. E. Williams, Siles, Mo.
Nov. 7—T. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 10—C. L. Hanna & Son, Batavia, Ill.
Feb. 14—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—Wm. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 19—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.

Duroc-Jerseys.
Oct. 31—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.
Nov. 7—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Nov. 8—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Nov. 11—F. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.
Jan. 24—S. E. Eakle & Sons, Prophetstown, Ill.
Feb. 7—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 13—J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 28—Prairie Gem Stock Farm, Royal, Neb.

O. I. C. Swine.
Oct. 13—L. A. Gibbs, Edina, Mo.
Oct. 14—Geo. E. Norman & Sons, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 15—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Oct. 14—C. J. McMasters, Altona, Ill.
Nov. 6—S. P. Emmons & Son, Mexico, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.
Dec. 30—31—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.
Oct. 21—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.
Feb. 3—4—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.
Oct. 22—W. F. Eklies, Green City, Mo.

The Shepherd

RANGE SHEEP ON THE FARM.

What are the farmers to do with their surplus feed? This is the question some are asking, and it is one that will have to be considered more frequently as increased areas of land are brought under cultivation. We have all that is required in a hundred unthought-of places to make a great sheep and finishing country. We can raise the best alfalfa in the world, besides other crops, which with our dry climate will make the best and cheapest mutton that can be produced anywhere. There is more profit in feeding sheep than other kinds of stock. They make greater gains in proportion to the feed consumed, eat weeds and roughage other stock will not, and at the same time leave more fertility in the soil.

To get the full worth of feed or pasture, the conditions must be such that no feeding is required, as herding crowds together and tramples the feed, which is then wasted. Sheep are finicky and will not eat or drink anything that is not perfectly clean. The average barbed-wire fence can be made sheep tight by removing some of the wires and stretching on woven wire 30 or 32 inches wide, which will cost when put up about \$100 a mile. The main thing in putting up this fence is to get it close to the ground. The ground between the posts should be leveled down so the woven wire will stretch straight and leave no openings; under it then one strand of barbed wire should be placed right on the ground and stretched tight.

A good way to put sheep on feed is to place them on some good pasture. As the pasture becomes short, a little hay can be given them, increasing the amount as the pasture becomes poorer until they are on hay altogether. Large gains can be made on alfalfa pasture alone where the fence is sheep-tight. To pasture on alfalfa without loss from bloat, the sheep should not be turned in before October 1. Before that date the weather is usually too hot, which will make them bunch up during the day until they become so hungry they will eat too rapidly and bloat as the result. After this date there is not much risk where the fence is tight and they are not disturbed. There is some danger in changing from a fed-out field to a fresh one. Sheep are very fond of alfalfa, and will eat too ravenously after being on short feed. Sheep from the range seldom if ever bloat; there is more danger with sheep that have been herded on and off alfalfa.

A patch of field peas with alfalfa pasture is a good thing. They make variety and teach the sheep to eat grain. After they have eaten the vines they learn to pick the shelled peas from the ground, and in so doing put on fat rapidly. Hay for sheep feeding should not stand until it becomes woody and indigestible. It should be cut before it begins to bloom. There is more feeding value in hay that is stacked a little green than if it is too dry. If it becomes musty with its own sap, sheep relish it and its food value is not impaired, while if it gets dry before stacking, the leaves, which make the best part of the hay, are lost. In feeding for the spring market, when prices are highest, the wool comes in as an important item. Wool from fed sheep brings the best price, as it is longer, cleaner and of stronger fiber than range wool.—F. L. Hudson.

When answering advertisers, please mention the RURAL WORLD.

The Dairy

THE IDEAL RATION FOR A DAIRY COW.

It is not possible to give a ration that will suit all conditions and all kinds of cows. In general, however, it may be said that the first requisite of an ideal ration for a good dairy cow is to feed all the roughage (soiling crop, hay, silage, roots, etc.), she will eat up clean, and one pound of concentrates (bran, chop, all kinds of grain, soy bean-meal, etc.) to reach three to four pounds of milk she produces. In most cases it will be found that this will be just about all she will eat regularly without going off feed. The second requisite in an ideal ration is that it should be nutritious. The ration should be sufficiently bulky on the one hand to fully distend the stomach and other digestive organs, and at the same time there should be enough digestible material to fully meet the requirements of the animal. Practical experience has shown that a proper balance is reached when about two-thirds of the total dry matter of the ration is in the form of roughage and one-third in the form of concentrates.

In addition to this an ideal ration should be palatable so that an animal will eat it with a relish. While little is known concerning the effect of palatability, it is certainly true that of two feeds alike in all other respects, the one most readily eaten by the animal will be the more effective.

The secretion of milk seems to be intimately connected with the water content of the food. The cow needs a large amount of water to drink, but aside from this there is a demand for feeds containing a high percentage of water, such as green forage, silage, roots, etc. The cow's digestion is kept in much better tone when such feeds are used.

To have an exact balance between the protein and the carbohydrates and fats is not so important as was once thought; for milk production it is necessary to have a larger amount of protein than for beef animals, but a dairy ration is now considered fairly satisfactory if the nutritive ratio falls anywhere between 1:4.4 and 1:6.5.

Last of all the ideal ration should be composed of such feeds as will furnish the largest amount of digestible materials at the lowest cost. This necessitates the liberal use of home-grown feed with proper selection of those which must be purchased.—A. B. Nystrom, Dairy Husbandman, Washington Experiment Station.

TO IMPROVE MARKET MILK.

The Department of Agriculture conducted an investigation for the betterment of milk shipped in interstate commerce. The government inspector found a simple explanation of why milk that comes from apparently good dairies frequently shows an excessive number of bacteria and is bacteriologically bad. The inspector reported that dairies take the morning milk and combine it with the afternoon milk of the same day, and ship this combination the next morning. As a result, the day's milk is kept through the heat of the day, and by the time it is 24 hours old shows a high bacteriological count. The inspector made experiments in taking night milk, keeping it through the cooler hours of the night, combining it with the morning milk, and shipping it. There was radical improvement in the condition of this milk. In this case, the farmer ships the milk by train or electric car an hour or two later than he did under the old practice. The inspector reported that if

this new system of combining evening milk with the next morning's milk is followed, it will go far toward solving the problem of preventing the delivery of milk that is bacteriologically bad. This plan is regarded as so important that the government will probably summon a number of milk-producers to hearings, in order to impress on them the importance of this method of shipping. This method, of course, is not practiced in all milk sections, as it can be carried out only where train schedules permit.

AMERICANS ARE BIGGEST MEAT EATERS IN THE WORLD.

Americans are the biggest meat eaters in the world. They beat Johnny Bull, with all his legends about the beef of old England. Moreover they eat more beef per capita than the British do.

Figures for meat-eating in 1909 just made public by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, show that the per capita consumption of meat for that year in the United States was 162.20 pounds, divided as follows (fractions omitted): Beef, 80 pounds; veal, 7; pork, 67; mutton and lamb, 6; goat meat, 13.

Over in England where they boast about good old roast beef, the per capita for that product is only 56 pounds. Moreover, the proportion of beef in the total eaten by the American is exactly the same as for the Britisher—47 per cent. Inhabitants of the "tight little isle" make up their total by eating 26 pounds of mutton a year as against the Americans' 6 pounds.

The Spanish are the smallest meat eaters, their per capita consumption being only 49 pounds. Germany's is 113 pounds. In both Germany and France pork is the favorite meat.

"In view of the growing scarcity and high prices of cattle and swine and their products in our markets in recent times, it is well to call attention to the comparatively insignificant part played by the bovine species in our meat dietary," the bureau declares.

"It may be seen that we consume only 6 pounds of mutton and lamb per head a year, which is barely 4 per cent of the total meat supply. When we compare this small consumption of mutton with that of England, a very striking contrast is presented.

Meat Warning Issued.

"Our small consumption no doubt is mainly attributable to the exceedingly cheap and abundant supplies of beef and pork which have prevailed in former years, thus rendering it unnecessary to look elsewhere for meat. But the day of cheap meat is past and the present market prices of food animals point to the fact that it is becoming more and more imperative that every available source of our meat supply should be carefully developed. Hence the necessity for more sheep farming.

"Finally it would be in the interest of economy for the people generally to cultivate a greater taste for mutton and lamb, especially the smaller families who require joints of a size that cannot usually be supplied from the larger beef animals. A more insistent demand on the part of the public for mutton and lamb of good quality and lamb of good quality would no doubt soon lead to an increase of breeding and feeding operations, beside relieving somewhat the present heavy demand for beef and pork in the face of a short supply."

Efforts to eradicate tuberculosis from Wisconsin herds and to develop their producing capabilities have made dairy animals of the state popular with buyers in all parts of the nation who desire to establish or recruit herds as milk and butter producers. Within the past week a large dairy-farming concern in Jefferson county, Missouri, made important purchases.

Cattle

ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND WELSH CATTLE MAY BE IMPORTED.

Owing to the fact that many importers of pedigreed British cattle, sheep and swine are unaware that the prohibition against the importation of ruminants and swine from Great Britain, on the ground of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in these countries, has been removed, the British Ambassador through the State Department, has requested the Secretary of Agriculture to make wide public announcement that the disease has been eradicated and that importations to the United States are now permitted.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in order to prevent the introduction of this and other diseases from abroad, has been exercising a very watchful supervision over all importations of live cattle from foreign countries. On June 25, 1912, as the result of a cablegram advising of a fresh outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Cumberland, England, and later cablegrams advising of the detection of foot-and-mouth disease in the Liverpool market and among Irish cattle from Swords, Dublin, and later reports during June, July and December, 1912, as to the presence of this disease, the Department discontinued the issuance of permits and concealed outstanding permits, and continued to refuse such issuance throughout the year 1912. On January 18, 1913, the issuance of permits for cattle from the Channel Islands, where there had been no case of foot-and-mouth disease, with transshipment at Southampton subject to the supervision of the Federal Inspector, was resumed. On March 5, 1913, the issuance of permits was extended to England, Scotland and Wales, but the refusal to allow the importation of cattle from Ireland was continued. On May 9, 1913, on advice from the U. S. Government's veterinary representative in Great Britain that he considered it safe to permit the shipment of Irish cattle, in view of the fact that the same were detained for inspection by an official of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries at the English port of landing in Great Britain, the issuance of permits for Irish cattle was resumed. The importation of Irish cattle, therefore, is permitted, provided they are shipped by way of an English port.

STOCK RAISING THE REMEDY.

I was born and raised in one of the best farming and dairy sections of the North, but I can remember during the period of exclusive grain farming, when nearly all the farms were under a mortgage and they were in as poor a condition financially as the Southern farmer. Today it is a country of high-priced land, splendid stock and prosperous farmers and the way they solved the problem is the only hope for the present condition of the Southern farmer.

The only means to build up the land is by the raising of live stock. This has proved the salvation and mortgage lifter of the North and will do the same for the Southern farmer.

If a large part of the land that is put in truck, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, which are oftentimes almost impossible to dispose of, were put into feed for hogs or cattle, the benefit to the owner would be great.

To go into the stock business very extensively requires considerable capital, but there is no farmer who at present has one or two cows and a sow or two, but by study and a little



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work, in five years from a comparatively small acreage cannot from the sale of stock make more money than form a large acreage in cotton and have a much more fertile farm. A few dollars worth of barbed wire will fence in the cattle, and if he cannot afford woven wire for hogs, he can at least fence in a few patches with rails for a few pigs and as he gets funds he can soon purchase fencing.

If farmers could only realize what stock raising would do for them and put the energy that they oftentimes waste in raising crops that are a drag on the market, do what fencing they can, get the best-bred stock they can afford, get a good rotation and put back all the manure on the land, in a few years they will find that farming is a pleasant and profitable business.

All you hear right now is the remark, "Raise enough stuff to ship in carload lots." What thing is better to ship in that manner than stock? Three or four farmers can easily ship a carload and I have yet to hear of a carload of cattle, hogs or sheep being held on a sidetrack because the market was glutted and they would hardly pay the freight bill.—Frank H. Craig.

THINGS DOING AT THIS YEAR'S NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, CHICAGO, OCT. 23 TO NOV. 1.

Meetings and Conventions called—The National Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, the International Milk Dealers' Association, the National Dairy Union, the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, the National Creamery Managers, the Dairy Dept. Men of the State Agricultural Colleges.

Cattle Association Meetings—The American Jersey Club, the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Dutch Belted Cattle Association of America.

Program of Days Dedicated for Special Purposes—Friday, Oct. 24, Grange Day; Saturday, Oct. 25, Women's Club Day, County High School Day; Sunday, Oct. 26, Mothers' Day; Monday, Oct. 27, Ayrshire Day, Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Day; Tuesday, Oct. 28, Jersey Day, Railroad Men's Day; Wednesday, Oct. 29, Guernsey Day, Milk Dealers' Day; Thursday, Oct. 30, Holstein Day, Milk Producers' Day; Friday, Oct. 31, Ice Cream Manufacturers' Day; Saturday, Nov. 1, School Children's Day. Each night will have features of value to the interests represented on that day.

Exhibits—1200 of the Best Cattle in America; 40,000 square feet of Dairy Machinery, Farm and Barn Equipment, including Silos and Ice Cream Machinery and Material; a full sized creamery, making butter to capacity; a full sized milk pasteurizing bottling and distributing plant; a full sized ice cream factory in operation; daily addresses by experts in every branch of dairying; the dairy division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gives daily demonstrations of the value of cows in an experiment showing cost of feed and results.

At no fair, show or private plant can such an array of cattle, machinery, appliances and equipment be found and at no other place can you crowd in ten days or one day so much useful knowledge as at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 23 to Nov. 1, 1913.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

N. E. Pollick of Bardwell, Ky., had a load of cattle and hogs on Monday's market. They were consigned to the Rafferty Commission Co.

J. H. King of Newburn, Tenn., had cattle and hogs on Monday's market, that were sold by Rafferty Commission Co. at satisfactory prices.

L. W. Everett, a prominent Tennessee shipper, came in to market Monday with one load of hogs. They were sold by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Commission Co.

R. C. Kisse of Christian County, Mo., marketed a load of 180-pound hogs at \$8.50 on Monday's market. They were sold by Shippers Live Stock Commission Co.

G. H. Huffman, a prominent cattle feeder of Johnson County, Ill., was on Monday's market with two loads of cattle. They were sold by Rafferty Commission Co.

G. N. Akeman, a prominent Boone County, Mo., feeder, topped the Monday cow market at \$8.00. His cattle was sold by the National Live Stock Commission Company.

M. A. Traylor, vice-president, and O. J. Sullivan, cashier of the National Stock Yards Bank are in Boston this week attending the American Bankers' Association meeting.

T. G. Long, a well-known Arkansas cattle shipper, was on Monday's market with two loads of cattle. His consignments were handled by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Commission Co.

A. O. Washington, of Callaway County, Mo., had in a consignment of cattle Monday to the National Live Stock Commission Co. The yearling steers sold at \$8.00 and heifers at \$8.25.

M. A. Carter, of Jacksonville, Mo., a regular shipper to this market, was here Monday with a load of lambs, and head averaged 67 pounds and sold for \$7.50 by the Moody Commission Co.

Dick Waddell of Pike County, Mo., was on the market Monday with 81 hogs, averaging 254 pounds, of his own feeding. They were sold by Nally-Wells Commission Co. at \$8.75.

Prevoe & Shumate, big Iowa shippers, were represented on Monday's market with 60 hogs, averaging 311 pounds, which sold for \$8.75, within a nickel of the top, by Long, Harlin & Co.

E. E. Palmer, of Weakly County, Tenn., marketed cattle and sheep on the National Stock Yards market at satisfactory prices through the agency of the National Live Stock Commission Co.

Andy Harrington, a large shipper of Green City, Mo., was represented on Monday's market with a shipment of 99 hogs, averaging 156 pounds. They were sold at \$8.75 by Moody Commission Co.

C. H. Berry, one of Callaway County, Mo.'s, most prominent cattle feeders, was on Thursday's market with a load of 1,235-pound steers, which were sold by Woodson-Fennwald at \$9.10 per hundred.

T. M. Prevo, that regular Monday shipper from Pulaski, Iowa, had three loads of hogs on Monday's market. They were consigned to the Hess Commission Company, and were sold at satisfactory prices.

Cross Bros., of Linn County, Mo., had several cars of cattle and hogs on Monday's market, consigned to the National Live Stock Commission Co. They topped the hog trade with 278-pound hogs at \$8.80.

Joe Culwell of Goshen, Ark., accompanied a shipment of three loads of cattle to the National Stock Yards

Monday, which were sold by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Co. at a very satisfactory price.

R. L. McNeil of Milan, Tenn., accompanied a shipment of cattle to the National Stock Yards Monday, and consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. Mr. McNeil is one of Gibson County's most prosperous farmers and cattle shippers.

C. P. Maddy, Monette, Ark., had one load of cattle on Monday's market. He told Messrs. Blakely-Sanders-Mann that they had made him money in the sale of his cattle and assured them that he would be back again soon.

J. S. Hudson, a prosperous Boone County, Mo., farmer and shipper was here Monday with a consignment of 88 hogs, averaging 169 pounds and sold at \$8.80. The Moody Commission Co. topped the market with this bunch of hogs.

J. J. Bull of Morgan County, Ill., was on the market Monday with a car of cattle, including 14 yearling steers averaging 968 pounds, which sold at \$9.35, and two heifers at \$9.00. Simon-Wiggs Commission Co. handled the consignment.

G. W. Edwards, of Macoupin County, Ill., had a load of good heavy cattle on Monday's market. They averaged 1,414 pounds and sold at \$9.00, by Simon-Wiggs. Mr. Edwards is a prosperous feeder and is a believer in making them good.

Vaughn & Bottorf, of Greencastle, Mo., was on the National Stock Yards market Monday with a load of hogs that were slightly mixed, which arrived a little late and had to go to the packers. Hess Commission Company handled the shipment.

Dobbins Bros., well-known shippers of Saline County, Mo., were represented on Monday's market with a load of 240-pound hogs which were sold by Shippers Live Stock Commission Co. at \$8.75 per hundred, within 5 cents of the top for the day.

C. P. Sanders and A. A. Horn of Benton County, Tenn., were on Monday's market with one car cows and one car heifers. They repeated again Tuesday with another car of cattle. These shipments were sold by Clay, Robinson & Co. at good prices.

C. C. Freitag, a prominent Illinois shipper, was represented on the market Monday with a mixed car of cattle, among them being a 710-pound heifer that brought \$8.75. His cattle was handled by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Live Stock Commission Company.

A. D. Thompson from Callaway, Mo., marketed two loads of hogs of his own feeding, averaging 225, Monday, at \$8.77½. They were sold by the Shippers' Live Stock Commission Co. Mr. Thompson was very well pleased with his returns from this bunch of hogs.

A. Burgher, Coatesville, Mo., was on the market last week with three loads of 1,177-pound cattle. They were sold for \$8.40 per hundred by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. Mr. Burgher was accompanied by his son and they took out two loads of feeding cows.

Whittaker & Bates, prominent feeders of Saline County, Mo., had a consignment of 75 hogs on Saturday's market. They averaged 175 pounds and sold at \$8.85, the top of the market for the day. The hogs were sold through the agency of Nally-Wells Commission Co.

Norris & Mannen, a prominent feeder from Waltonville, Ill., was on Monday's market with 75 hogs, averaging

207 pounds, which brought the top of the market—\$8.80 per hundred. They were sold by Moody Live Stock Commission Company. This firm ship to this market every week.

H. C. Lamkin, a prominent Kentucky shipper, was on the National Stock Yards market Monday with one load of cattle and hogs mixed, which was sold by Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. Mr. Lamkin expressed himself as well pleased with the sale of his cattle and hogs.

George W. Young of Schell City, Mo., was here Monday with a load of 86 hogs, averaging 208 pounds, which were sold by Rogers-Nicholls Com. Co. at \$8.80, the top of the Monday market. Mr. Young is one of Vernon County's most prominent cattle men, and of course was well pleased with the sale of his hogs.

C. A. Jordan, of Dade County, Mo., an old friend of the St. Louis market, was on the market last week with two cars of hogs selling for \$8.70 and one car at \$8.65. While Mr. Jordan is in Kansas City territory he felt that St. Louis was the proper place to ship his hogs. Blakely-Sanders-Mann Commission Co. handled the shipments.

George Basye of Howard County, Mo., was represented on the National Stock Yards market last week with three loads of cattle, one load hogs and one load sheep, which were sold by Woodson-Fennwald Live Stock Commission Company. This commission firm recently purchased for Mr. Basye 370 head of feeder cattle to be fed for the spring market.

G. W. Wyant, a large feeder and shipper from Malven, Iowa, was on the market Monday with 5 hogs averaging 351 pounds which were sold for \$8.55 by Moody Commission Company.

F. Long, of Madison, Kansas, was a visitor on the National Stock Yards market Monday. He accompanied two loads of heavy steers which were his own feeding. They were grazed, then fed cotton seed cake and corn, and averaged about 1,400 pounds.

M. B. Murray of Callaway County, Mo., was on Thursday's market with a load of cattle, among which were 11 head at \$9.30. They were sold by Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith Live Stock Commission Co. The load was the tail

ends of his cattle. He has 18 head left that he is going to put a quarter top on the Chicago or St. Louis market as Christmas cattle. He is a big breeder of good cattle. Some of the mothers of this bunch of cattle cost Mr. Murray \$150 each. He sold the top Christmas cattle in Chicago last year.

Thompson & Rader of Webster County, Mo., were at the National Stock Yards last week with a consignment of hogs and cattle, which were sold by the Davis & Banks Live Stock Commission Co. at prices very satisfactory. These gentlemen are very prominent shippers from Southwest Missouri, and have added considerable to the live stock industry, having contributed several loads to the feeder cattle contest that has just closed, winning second prize in the Missouri division, and only missing the grand sweepstakes prize by ¼ of 1 per cent. They contribute a large amount of live stock to the St. Louis market every year and what they bring in is always good.

Miller Bros., proprietors of the great "101 Ranch," with headquarters at Bliss, Okla., had in a consignment of twelve cars of Florida cattle Monday to Clay, Robinson & Co. Mr. G. F. Grace, who is chief cattle buyer for Miller Bros., accompanied the shipment of cattle here. Mr. Grace says Florida has the making of the greatest cattle producing state of the Union, owing to its climatic conditions, as there is no winter feeding to be done, as the range is fine all year round and the water supply is good at all seasons. All that is needed is for the cattle breeders to purchase good bulls of the best types to take the place of the scrubs that are now used. Mr. Grace says his firm has purchased 120,000 head of Florida cattle since March 1st, this year.

ST. LOUIS MARKET HIGHEST ON BULK.

	Monday's Bulk
ST. LOUIS	\$8.60@8.20
Chicago	8.15@8.60
Kansas City	8.15@8.40
Omaha	8.15@8.20
St. Joseph	8.20@8.25

DIMMITT-CAUDLE-SMITH COM. CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS

Have built up an immense business by rendering service second to none. **ALL MEMBERS OF THE FIRM SALES-MEN**—all salesmen members of the firm. Flashy, funny advertisements do not add to the shipper's returns, but—

Service That Makes His Check Big Is What Counts

We sold the 1290-lb. steers for T. B. Murray last week at \$9.30 per cwt., the year's record on heavy steers on this market.

TOP SALES ARE AN EVERYDAY OCCURRENCE WITH US.

Consign to us and your bank account will grow.

POPE DIMMITT, Prest.
S. P. SMITH, Vice-Pres't.

C. B. CAUDLE, Sec'y.
W. R. HUITT, Treas.

WINNERS OF FEEDER CATTLE CONTEST.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy of the Iowa State Agricultural College Monday announced prize winners in the four weeks' Feeder Cattle Contest which ran at the St. Louis National Stock Yards, September 1 to September 26, inclusive, in which he was judge.

A grand total of 173 carloads of feeder cattle took part in the competition. This is the biggest exhibit of feeder cattle one year of age and upward that has ever been held.

The following is a list of the prize winners from the different divisions:

Grand Sweepstakes.

Grand Sweepstakes prize went to Col. J. T. Johnson of Mexico, Mo., who exhibited a load of Angus feeders that weighed 944 pounds and scored 97 out of a possible 100 points.

Missouri Division.

Col. Johnson's load of sweepstakes Angus also captured first prize for the state of Missouri. His cash prize winnings on this single load amounted to \$200. The sweepstakes steers were sold by Fry, Hanna & Harrison Commission Co. to R. B. Glenn, of Stephens, Mo., at \$8.15 per cwt, who announced that he will feed these steers and market them at St. Louis next autumn.

Judge Kennedy describes the sweepstakes load of Angus: "An extra choice load of feeders. Thin in flesh with good conformation, capacity and scale. Very uniform in all respects. An outstanding load of feeder cattle."

Second prize for the state of Missouri went to Thompson & Rader of Marshfield, Mo., with a load of mixed Herefords and Shorthorns that scored 96½, which is only ¼ of 1 per cent below the grand sweepstakes winner. They averaged 1,000 pounds and sold for \$7.90 per hundred by Davis & Banks Live Stock Commission Co.

Third prize for the state of Missouri went to W. B. Rariden of Farmington, Mo., whose load of Shorthorns and Herefords scored 95½. There were 18 head, averaging 932 pounds, selling for \$7.85, by Smith Bros. & Sparks Com. Co.

Illinois Division.

First prize for the state of Illinois went to S. S. Seiler of Mt. Carmel, whose load of Angus and Herefords scored 96¼. This load of prize-winners were consigned to the National Live Stock Com. Co.

Second prize in the Illinois division went to L. F. Douglass of Broughton, whose Herefords scored 95½. The cattle averaged 827 pounds and sold for \$7.25 per hundred through the agency of the Moody Com. Co.

Third prize for the state of Illinois went to Claypool & Burns of Greenville. They entered a load of Herefords that scored 95. This load of cattle was sold by Dragon, Becker & Co. for \$7.50 per hundred.

Arkansas Division.

First prize load of feeders for the state of Arkansas went to Eidson, Webster & Sanders of Springdale. Their load of Herefords scored 94, averaging 904 pounds. Sold at \$7.25 by Cassidy Southwestern Com. Co.

Joel Culwell of Goshen, Ark., captured second prize for his state with a load of Shorthorns and Herefords, averaging 725 pounds, and scored 93, which is only 1 point less than the prize load. They were sold by the live stock commission company firm of Dimmitt-Caudle-Smith to Ackerman & Wilson for \$7.10 per cwt.

E. A. Rector of Okean, Ark., won third prize in the Arkansas division with a load of straight Herefords that scored 91½. They averaged 944 pounds and were sold by Woodson-Fennwald Live Stock Com. Co. at \$6.85 per hundred.

Kansas Division.

C. D. McPherson of Topeka, Kan.,

won first and second prize for his state with two loads of Shorthorns. One load of yearlings scored 96 and one load of 2-year-olds scored 95. The first prize lot sold for \$7.50 and the second prize lot at \$7 by Clay, Robinson & Co.

Money the Winners Got.

The prize list is as follows for carloads of eighteen head or more:

State—	1st Prize.	2d Prize.	3d Prize.
Illinois	\$100	\$55	\$35
Missouri ...	100	65	35
Kansas	100	65	35
Arkansas ...	100	65	35

Grand sweepstakes, any state, \$100. Feeder Contest to Be Repeated Next Year.

The Feeder Cattle Contest has been considered as entirely successful, so much so that the Live Stock Exchange and Stock Yards will conduct another contest next year with a few slight changes in detail, which they promise will be bigger and better than the one just closed, the details of which will be published in the RURAL WORLD in due time.

Eighteen prizes at the state fairs—nine at Topeka and nine at Hutchinson—were the awards made to eight head of cattle exhibited by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College this season. Two championships, seven firsts, five seconds, two thirds, and two fourth prizes with cash awards of more than \$300 were the extraordinary winnings of these eight animals. At both fairs, Beau Talent, a purebred Hereford, was pronounced champion steer and won first place in the yearling exhibits.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle Market Strong and Active—Hogs Lower—Sheep Higher.

Receipts Monday—Cattle, 6500 head; hogs, 7000; sheep, 2800; horses and mules, 1500.

CATTLE—The total supply of beef steers did not exceed a dozen full loads. Quality was a meager asset, as there were few good steers, and practically no choice to prime grades. The small aggregate was barely enough to go around and packers were disappointed. The market was strong and active, with prices showing little change, although in places sellers claimed an advance of a dime. Clearance was early. Full loads of steers on the medium grade order sold at \$7.50@7.85, odd lots and small bunches going above the \$8 line, but car lots which sold better than this were few. The highest point touched was \$8.50 and a small bunch of yearlings brought this price.

Quality of the showing of heifers was none too good, most of the aggregate being on the medium grade order. A strong demand was evident from both packers and butchers, competition was good and with a light supply, sellers looked toward a higher level to liquidate. Prices generally were 15c higher all the way around. A bunch of steers and heifers brought \$8.75, the highest price of the day, but the bulk of the heifers sold at \$6.25@7.00.

Supply of cows was fairly generous, but there was a good demand and the market was active with an advance of 10@15c. Best cows sold around \$6.50@7.00, and one choice one brought \$8. Bulls were in good supply and came in for a strong trade. Cannery and cutters were strong to a shade higher.

Buyers of feeding steers could not obtain what they wanted from the small supply and the chances were good enough that a great deal more could have found disposal, had the supply permitted. The market was active and strong as long as the showing lasted, and prices 10@15c higher.

Cattle Department
J. W. Sanders
H. B. Sanders
F. F. Hunniger
W. E. Talkington
Geo. Tipton

Office
F. L. Ballard
Clara Lynch

Hog Department
H. W. Mann
Mike Daley
Sheep Department
D. P. Collins

Established 1872

Incorporated 1890

BLAKELY-SANDERS-MANN CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants

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ESTABLISHED 1899.

NALLEY-WELLS LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILLINOIS.

For the Sale of CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

WE BUY STOCK CATTLE AND SHEEP ON ORDERS.

Odd lots of feeders sold as high as \$7.25, full loads generally at \$6.20@6.60. Stockers were in very small supply, but came in for the advance along with feeders.

HOGS—The week opened with but a fair supply in sight, but still prices were on a lower basis. There was not a big break to the trade, but prices were 5@10c lower than at the close of last week. It was a quiet trade the entire day and closed weak, but with the hogs pretty well cleaned up.

Several loads sold at \$8.80, which was the top of the market, against \$8.85 Saturday. The bulk went at \$8.50@8.75, which is also slightly under the Saturday bulk.

All buyers did fairly well in their purchasing, but the shippers and butchers were better buyers than packers. Hogs with some weight if good sold well enough, as some weighing over 300 pounds went as high as \$8.75, or within 10c of the top of the market. Most of the hogs at the top were light to medium weight, the lightest low weighing 178 pounds.

The good grades of hogs, if light to medium weight, sold at \$8.70 and better, and most of them went to the shippers and butchers. Best grade of heavy hogs and also the mixed that were good sold at \$8.60@8.75, while the fair to medium kinds sold at \$8.35@8.55 and the throw-out kinds sold at \$8.35@8.55 and the throw-out and heavy rough packers went at \$8.25@8.40, with a few a little lower.

SHEEP—Only a small supply and the market was on a 10@15c higher basis, and it was a good, active trade, as there was a good demand for the better class of offerings. Prices were the highest they have been in several weeks and several times the number offered were needed to meet the demand. None of the buyers were able to secure as many as they wanted.

One lot of lambs went to a city butcher at \$7.60, which was the top of the market, while the good ones in

general sold at \$7.25@7.50. Packers would not go higher than \$7.50. A medium-class of lambs sold at \$7@7.25, fair grades went at \$6.50@7.00 and the culls at \$5@6.

Best mutton sheep sold up to \$4.50, which is 15c higher than they were bringing at the close of last week. Other muttons sold at \$4.25@4.40. Sheep met with an extra good demand, as buyers were anxious for them. Good stockers and choppers went at \$3.25@3.65, fair stockers at \$2.50@3.15, old cull sheep and canners at \$2@2.40 and bucks at \$3.25.

HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

HORSES—Southern states were well represented, and they were active in taking hold and paying right prices. There were many horses suitable to this class of purchasers and they found very little trouble in filling their orders. The Eastern trade was fairly good and no complaints were registered on the condition of this trade.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175@200
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160@200
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125@150
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275
Saddlers 150@250
Plugs 5@ 20

MULES—There was not a liberal run, but this rather helped in making values a little stronger. There were many of the good quality fat cotton mules sold, and they were good sellers and little was said on the prices of these not being satisfactory. Good, big mules with weight and quality were fairly good sellers, and these were going at quite good prices.

16 to 16½ hands\$160@280
15 to 15½ hands 100@225
14 to 14½ hands 60@140
12 to 13½ hands 50@120
Plugs 20@ 75

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

Despite the dry weather we have some fine seed, and it is not going to last long either. We are now selecting seed in the field and will get more later on while husking the crop. It is our experience that it is best not to shell and ship before January 1, but we are now booking orders at \$2.50 per bushel for shelled, and \$3.50 per bushel for crated seed.

Send your orders soon, or you may get left.
C. D. LYON,
Route 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

U. S. HORTICULTURAL BOARD ANNOUNCES INDEFINITE QUARANTINE AGAINST IMPORTED POTATOES.

The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agriculture has decided to continue indefinitely the potato quarantine that has been maintained during the past year against certain countries from which our main importations of potatoes come. The countries against which quarantine is to be continued are the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Newfoundland, and two islands belonging to France in the St. Lawrence River, called St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The object of the quarantine, which was first imposed just a year ago, is to prevent the introduction into the United States of a dangerous potato disease, now unknown in this country. This disease is known as the potato wart, the potato canker or black scab, and is prevalent in the above mentioned countries.

This notice is of considerable import to potato growers, as it not only insures their crops from the ravages of this disease, but also may affect the price of potatoes. Our potato crops are accustomed to vary greatly, running from a great shortage one year to a great surplus the next. The quarantine shuts off practically all supply from abroad, though it may be noted that it does not affect potatoes from Bermuda or Canada—and means that we shall have to produce practically all the potatoes we consume, for an indefinite length of time. The year before this quarantine order was issued (in 1911) there was an importation of 15,000,000 bushels of foreign potatoes into the United States.

A communication from the London Bureau of Agriculture, transmitted through the British Embassy and our State Department, has recently asked that this quarantine against potatoes be raised or modified. The United States Federal Horticultural Board, however, has ruled that the risk of introducing new diseases into the United States is too great to justify a change. A considerable area in England and Scotland is more or less infected with wart disease, and these infected shipments would be made to the United States. The quarantine against Ireland is particularly important because of the existence there of certain potato diseases known as powdery scab and pink tuber rot. These diseases also exist in the other countries placed under quarantine.

Regarding the importation of European potatoes for seed, the Department finds that practically all European varieties are unfit for culture in the United States, as compared with the best of our own. The Board holds that it is detrimental for American agriculture to encourage the sale and use of foreign seed potatoes (as was done by dealers prior to the quarantine) because of their relative lack of vigor and productivity in the local fields.

The Board also states that the present condition of the 1913 potato crop in the United States, is, on the whole,

most promising. It does not seem apparent at this date that market conditions will require an importation of potatoes into the United States this winter.

MAY BEETLE EXPECTED TO BE UNUSUALLY ABUNDANT IN 1914.

A very conservative estimate places the damage to corn, timothy, and potatoes in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois done by the common white grubs in 1912 at not less than \$7,000,000. This estimate resulted from a personal survey by John J. Davis, Scientific Assistant, Bureau of Entomology, whose interesting pamphlet on the "Common White Grub" was recently issued as Farmer's Bulletin No. 543 by the Department of Agriculture.

The damage to the same crops in other infested areas cannot be figured at less than \$5,000,000, which brings the total loss, exclusive of strawberries, nursery stock, lawns and miscellaneous crops to not less than \$12,000,000 for one year. Injury was sustained in almost every section of the country north of the Ohio River from the Atlantic Ocean to South Dakota.

Observations seem to make it quite certain that in the northern states the total life cycle of this injurious species is three years. May beetles were unusually abundant in 1908 and 1911 and the grubs caused the greatest damage in 1909 and 1912.

There is a general belief, which is erroneous, that the common white grubs of the field and the white grubs found in manure heaps and rotten logs are identical. The grubs of May beetles are not known to breed in refuse of any kind.

The grub of the southern green June beetle is also commonly mistaken for the more serious pest. The grub of the June beetle seems to prefer fertilized soils and may also be distinguished from the true white grub by its peculiar method of crawling on its back.

Farmers in the regions infested last year will find it of special value to do deep plowing this fall. Ordinarily the best time to plow is between October 1st and October 15th. The grubs will at this time have changed to pupae and adult beetles. These pass the winter in cells and if the cells are disturbed their inhabitants will be destroyed.

It is important to remember that plowing should not be delayed until cold weather for then the grubs will have gone down to their winter quarters beyond the reach of the plow.

An infested field may be thoroughly freed from grubs by pasturing it with hogs and this method should be followed wherever possible. Hogs will root to a depth of a foot or more in search of grubs. For infested lawns hogs are efficacious but are not usually desirable as they tear up the sod.

Domestic fowls—turkeys in particular—are preferable for lawns and if given the run of infested fields when the land is being plowed, will destroy large numbers of grubs. Pasturing of hogs to root out these grubs should not be delayed later than the middle of October nor practiced earlier than April or May, since in winter the grubs are probably too deep in the ground to be reached.

The May beetles usually deposit their eggs in fields of grass, timothy, and small grains, especially in the vicinity of timber where they feed. The crops planted in these fields the year following a season of beetles should be those least susceptible to grub injury. Such crops are small grains, buckwheat, clover, alfalfa and peas. There is no authentic record of the grub attacking these crops. In 1914 a maximum acreage of such crops as corn and potatoes should

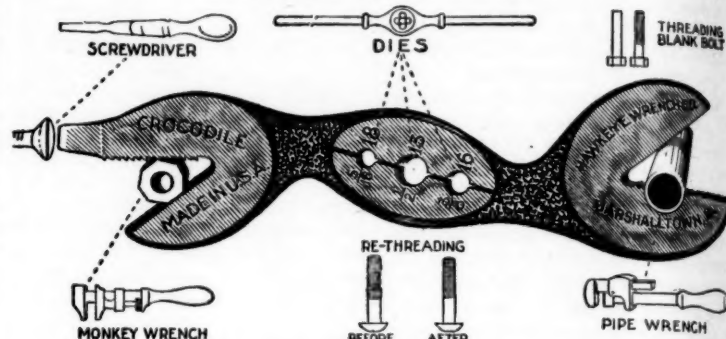
SEEDS

Grain, Clover and Grass Seeds,
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THE CROCODILE WRENCH

All Around Handy Tool for Home, Farm and Shop

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THE CROCODILE WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool steel and scientifically tempered. Every Wrench guaranteed against breakage. It is 5½ inches long and weighs ten ounces.

A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver and three dies for cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads; also for cutting new threads on blank bolts. Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone-black, making them hard and keen.

The dies on this wrench alone would cost \$1.50, and would be worth more than that to every farmer, as they would often save valuable time, besides an extra trip to town for repairs.

Requires no adjustment; never slips; is simple and always ready for use.

Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.

Handy tool to carry on a binder, reaper, mower, etc.

Handy for removing all removable calks.

Light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.

A convenient household wrench. A real farm tool.

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be planted as this will be in general, a season for beetles rather than grubs. These should be kept thoroughly cultivated during the flight of the beetles (May and June). Land which is planted to small grains, timothy and other crops which cover the ground with vegetation at this time should be planted in fields farthest from trees.

Liberal applications of commercial fertilizer will assist grass in overcoming grubs if there are not too many of them. When a lawn is badly infested the sod should be removed and the grubs gathered by hand, after which, fall plowing will probably prove satisfactory. In Europe cheap labor is often employed to gather grubs after the plow, especially where the grubs are numerous.

The Apiary

SOME BEE TROUBLES.

There are two main causes of foul brood; careless bee-keepers and germs. Careless bee-keepers are named first because they may be largely the cause of foul brood infection in any district and no matter how thorough a bee-keeper is he cannot prevent foul brood getting into his apiary if it is already in the territory.

In foul broody colonies a disagreeable odor, similar to that of a glue pot, permeates the hive. The brood is scattered and does not all hatch; the caps of many brood cells may be sunken and broken at the centers. Under these caps may be found the dead body of the larva, which is dark and discolored; a match thrust into it and then drawn back will have a stringy mass to the extent of a half or an entire inch, as if it were glue,

clinging to it and smelling rotten. Older larva may have dried up and appear as black scales in the cell bottoms.

The remedy, the one given here, being the MacEvoy method, is a sure cure. During a honey flow, if possible, take all combs from the infected colony, substituting frames with foundation starters. Having no young to feed, all infected honey held in the stomachs of the bees will be used for making comb. Not sooner than 48 hours this comb is removed and new frames with foundation, preferable full sheets, are substituted. The deed is done. The treatment consists of removing all infected honey so that the bees cannot rear or feed larva until they have good honey to use. Write the Department of Agriculture at Washington for their free bulletin on foul brood. Many states now have foul brood laws and foul brood inspectors, whose services are free. If foul brood is prevalent in your locality so that you think it will break out again after treatment, write your inspector of apiaries at your state capital. He will advise treatment, and if you think it necessary, visit you.

The wax moth is a small dark moth so insistent that she will lay her eggs in hive crevices and on comb while the bees are pulling her to pieces. From the egg hatches a caterpillar which spins about itself a silken tube wherein it lives and is protected from the bees. The caterpillar lives upon wax, young bees, and "bee-bread," tunnelling through the combs and destroying everything in its path. Italian bees resist it better than any other strain, as they do foul brood. Strong colonies are the best preventative. Open the hive, kill as many larva as you can with your pen knife, close down the entrance more, and build up the colony as rapidly as possible. Kenneth Hawkins in Prairie Farmer.

The Poultry Yard

DRY FEEDING BECOMING POPULAR.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Of late years dry feeding is becoming quite popular, although it is not a new idea in the poultry ranks. Fully 20 years ago the matter was agitated and adopted by some poultrymen, but as a general thing it was not favorably received.

The arguments used today in favor of the dry mash and whole grain diet are, first, after becoming used to it, fowls will prefer the ground grain dry to that which is either cooked or steamed; second it is a labor-saving method, better fertility to the eggs.

At first the fowls will not take very kindly to the dry feed. As meat scrap is mixed with it, they will pick out all such, then probably the cornmeal, or some may prefer the bran, but all of it is seldom consumed until the fowls become accustomed to it. Gradually they will eat more and more of it, finally cleaning the trough. Another benefit is that after eating a few mouthfuls they will repair to the drinking vessel and secure several swallows of water, then back again to the trough, and so on during the entire meal. It is claimed that more water is consumed by dry-fed fowls, and as water enters so largely in the composition of the egg, increased egg production should be the result.

The method is a great labor-saver. It is possible to both feed and water the stock in the same time it takes to prepare the wet mash and feed it.

The witer prefers feeding the dry mash in troughs instead of hoppers, unless a hopper is used that will be proof against mice and rats. Such a hopper should be constructed of galvanized iron, and made to close at night and open in the morning. If large enough to hold sufficient material for several days' feeding, still more labor can be saved.

There is also a decided advantage in the system from a health standpoint. There is not so much danger of overfat hens, and consequently there will be less soft-shelled and deformed or ill-shaped eggs. There will be fewer cases of bowel disorders, and less trouble with indigestion. Wet mash allowed to remain in troughs any length of time during hot weather will sour, which is the cause of many cases of sickness.

For growing chicks it is recommended. They eat a few mouthfuls and then take a swallow of water and scamper off for a run. In a few minutes they return and repeat the dose. They never gorge themselves, and when they feel a little hungry a little food helps them out. At night an extra allowance of food is placed in small boxes in their houses so that the youngsters can help themselves at break of day. Nothing gives a chick a worse setback than pining for food.

But we like the mash only to be fed fowls in that way. The whole grain should be strewn among some light litter, like leaves or cut straw, so that

the birds must scratch for all they get. This exercise is needed. The grain should be given at least an hour before time for them to go to their roost, so that ample time is given to hunt. If thus fed in a scratchin gshed, the fowls will continue their search the next morning at break of day, and the attendant will find them hard at work when he comes around to give them their breakfast. MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammon, N. J.

POULTRY SHOW CALENDER.

Girard Poultry Show—Girard, Ill., Dec. 19, 1913. H. C. Rathgeber, secretary, Girard, Ill.

Alton Poultry Association—Alton, Ill., Dec. 10 to Dec. 13, 1913. A. F. Cousley, secretary, Alton, Ill.

La Belle Poultry Show—La Belle, Mo., Dec. 10 to Dec. 13, 1913. L. G. Larat, secretary, La Belle, Mo.

Piedmont Tri-County Fair—Piedmont, Mo., Sept. 23 to 26, 1913. J. A. Banks, secretary, Piedmont, Mo.

Pike County Fair Association—Troy, Ala., Nov. 3 to Nov. 8, 1913. J. A. Henderson, secretary, Troy, Ala.

Granite City Poultry Association—Granite City, Ill., Nov. 18 to 21, 1913. J. W. Costley, secretary, Granite City, Ill.

River Valley Poultry Show—Trenton, Mo., Dec. 7 to 20, 1913. For information address V. O. Hobbs Trenton, Mo.

Coliseum Poultry Show, St. Louis, Nov. 25 to Dec. 1, 1913. Henry Steinmesch, secretary, 220 Market street, St. Louis.

Missouri State Poultry Show—Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11 to 16, 1913. T. E. Quisenberry, secretary, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Progression Poultry Association—Mount Olive, Ill., Dec. 2 to Dec. 5, 1913. J. A. Schroeder, secretary, Mount Olive, Ill.

The Fort Worth Poultry and Pigeon Association—Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 22 to 29, 1913. Emmet Curran, secretary, Fort Worth, Tex.

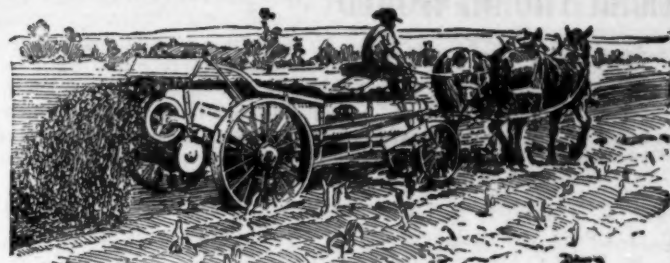
The Centralia Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association—Centralia, Ill., Nov. 11 to 15, 1913. H. M. Baker, secretary, Centralia, Ill.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Poultry Association—Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 20 to 29, 1914. Charles M. Swan, secretary, Leavenworth, Kan.

St. Louis Poultry Show, 1015-1019 Washington avenue—St. Louis Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, St. Louis, Nov. 24 to 29. James J. Long, secretary, 4115 Louisiana avenue, St. Louis.

DIARRHEA.

There are so many kinds of diarrhea in fowls, that it would take an expert on the ground to tell the difference. Usually when the discharges in diarrhea are yellowish, later changing to greenish or deep bluish green, and the fowl is inclined to stay by itself, walks unsteadily, the head is drawn back, and the comb and wattles pale, the disease is fowl cholera. The cheapest remedy for the infected bird itself is a hatchet. The fowl should be burned and the yard disinfected with lime. If other fowls become attacked they should be separated from the remainder as quickly



Best-Hated of Farm Tasks

ON the spreaderless farm the thought of the great heaps of manure piling up constantly in barn yards, stables, and stalls, is a gloomy one. Those piles mean much disagreeable and hard work. Three times every bit must be handled. It must all be loaded onto high wagons. It must be raked off in piles in the fields. Then every forkful must be shaken apart and spread.

Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only waist high, drive out and—the machine does all the rest.

And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

I H C Manure Spreaders

are farm necessities. The man who uses one will get the price of it back in increased crops before its newness has worn off.

I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low and high machines, frames of braced and trussed steel. Uphill or down, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the covering of corners is assured by rear axle differentials. In all styles the rear axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load. This, with the wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs, makes for plenty of tractive power. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed.

A thorough examination of the I H C spreader line, at the store of the local dealer who sells them, will interest you. Have him show you all these points and many more. Study the catalogues you can get from him, or, write the



International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated) Chicago U S A



as possible. The treatment for the sick birds should consist of dry food, no meat, pure water. If they do not respond to this in a day or two, get from a drug store some mercury bichloride tablets, one one-thousandth of a grain drug strength each. Dissolve twelve of these tablets in one quart of water and give the affected fowls no other drink. For a single fowl one one-thousandth grain mercury bichloride tablet in its drinking water three times daily. The same treatment applies to contagious diarrhea in fowls, but usually, as in the case of cholera, it does not pay to doctor sick birds. Kill them, burn and disinfect thoroughly and see that the remaining fowls have pure water to drink, are put on a diet of dry grain and feed charcoal. Scalded milk, thickened with well boiled flour and seasoned with ginger, is a simple remedy for ordinary diarrhea. Diarrhea usually results from fowls eating spoiled food or drinking impure barnyard water.

Duck raisers pack 40 dressed ducklings in a barrel for shipment.

It is generally estimated that broilers shrink a half pound each when dressed.

"Squab broilers" must not weigh over three-quarters of a pound each; generally a half pound is most acceptable. They bring the best prices when marketed during January and February.

Overfat is a poor market condition. Fowls should be fed fattening food two weeks before marketing. Fat poultry, if dry picked, will cook bet-

ter. Plump and meat carcasses advertise themselves. Short-legged fowls generally make the best table poultry. Never pack poultry for shipment until they have been thoroughly chilled. Never market ailing chickens. Never ship the latter part of the week, except by special order.

A poultry publication says: "Don't imagine once a week cleaning out the drinking vessels is all that is necessary. Do it every day." That is good advice as far as it goes, but on a large poultry plant if the drinking vessels were cleaned out once a week it would be a good thing. The truth is that the drinking vessels are too much neglected. With cleaner vessels and cleaner houses there would be less cry of "cholera" and mysterious diseases.

Referring to the theory that eggs wrinkled at the narrow ends produce cockerels, an English writer says, to the student of embryology this fallacy is at once apparent. For the first few days the chicken is sexual, from then to about the seventh day it is distinctly hermaphrodite, and contains within itself the elements of both sexes. After this stage it diverges in one direction, one set of organs developing and the other diminishing, according to whether the germ is going to produce a male or female. So that if the germ had a living consciousness it would not know at the sixth day which sex it would ultimately be.

Look at your label and if you are not paid up send in your renewal at once. You need the paper in your daily work.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50 or 25 for \$2.75, 100 for \$8.00. From Exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm Circular free. Address R. W. GEER, Lock Box 104, Farmington, Mo.

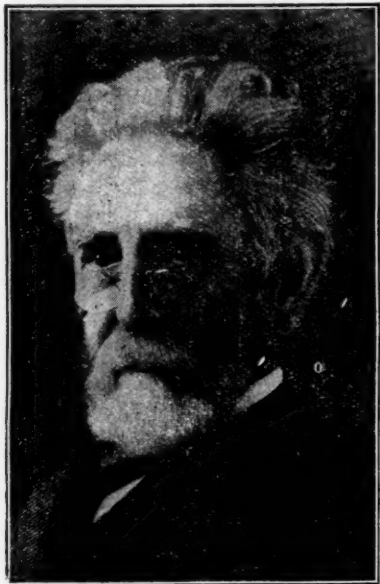
REDUCED PRICES OF EGGS. For the months of June, July and Aug only we will sell White Wyandotte, Columbian Wyandotte and S. C. White Leghorn Eggs at \$1.25 per 15; \$2 for 30; \$6 for 100. For Light Brahma Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$4 for 30. Address Michael K. Boyer Box 2, Hammon, Atlantic Co., New Jersey.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.
Published by
Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.
L. W. Petty, President & Treas. E. M. Zimmerman, Vice-Pres't.
Wm. N. Elliott, Secretary.

WM. N. ELLIOTT, Editor.
C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.
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Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

More and better live stock will overcome the shortage. Let every one help by raising a few extra head.

Every farmer needs and should have in his home a clean, reliable, instructive farm journal. Hand this copy to your neighbor.

The safest thing for the average farmer is to diversify intelligently, pro-

ducing crops and animals that are in demand. Let specialists specialize.

Everything pertaining to business success is largely the result of advertising. It is a necessity. A demand is created by advertising. To study the advertising pages is to keep posted on the latest and best in labor-saving inventions.

The farmer is much more important to the nation as a whole than the manufacturer or the banker, but much less influential because the former are organized, while the farmer plods along single-handed. Organize and be both influential and free.

Now that the tariff bill is out of the way, let us hope the currency question will soon be disposed of so that the most urgent problem now before the country—how to provide the average farmer with the means to increase the productivity of his land; how to lift for all the people the burden of the steadily increasing cost of food—may be settled.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 64.1 per cent of a normal, as compared with 68.2 on August 25, 1913, 69.6 on September 25, 1912, 71.1 on September 25, 1911, and 68.6, the average on September 25 of the past ten years.

The bird lovers of the country have achieved a signal victory in the acceptance by the congressional conference committee on the tariff of the Audubon Society's protective measure. There has been a vigorous and at times acrimonious discussion of this provision of the tariff bill. The millinery importers have protested against the plan to prohibit the bringing into this country of the feathers and plumage of certain wild birds as a serious interference with their business. On the other hand, those who are interested in the preservation of wild bird life have been emphatic in urging that it is better for a relatively few business concerns to suffer than for the United States to contribute toward the extermination of birds whose feathers are peculiarly fitted for the adornment of hats. The action of the conference committee represents a victory of public opinion in this matter.

Several hundred farmers' institutes in eastern Kansas will plan a cooperative destruction of chinch bugs in this state next Saturday. That is "chinch bug day" in Kansas, according to a call to arms issued a few days ago by Edward C. Johnson, superintendent of institutes at the Kansas Agricultural College. The bugs aren't to be killed next Saturday; it is a day for planning cooperative burning campaigns in November and December, after the bugs have settled down for the winter. To make the burning method more effective and more general, the Agricultural college will ask Governor Hodges to issue a proclamation for a week of chinch bug burning late in the fall. Careful tests made at the Kansas Agricultural College show that fire supplemented by winter kills 985 out of every 1000 chinch bugs. By actual counts and careful estimates it has been learned that a roadside one-half mile long, covered with bunch grass and blue stem, harbors 8,520,000 bugs. Fall burning means the destruction of 3,484,800 of them.

COMFORTABLE HOMES.

Home comforts are essential to the best development of our people. When people are surrounded with proper home comforts they are better fortified to do their work in the world and are better citizens. Every man should have an opportunity to possess a home through his own endeavors. In this connection we quote what has been said in a recent dispatch concerning how Ireland is solving the problem of housing its people:

"Thirty or forty years ago the Irish laborer was probably the worst housed person in Europe. Whole families were often huddled indiscriminately together in one-roomed cabins, the walls of which were built of mud, supporting rotten thatched roofs, patched here and there with sods cut from the green earth, and not infrequently the one small hole in the wall served as an inlet for light and air and outlet for the smoke from the scanty fire of peat or brushwood gathered by the hedges or along the wayside.

"Happily this shocking situation no longer exists except in scattered instances. Twenty-nine years ago the reformation began with the laborers' act of 1883, which empowered boards of guardians to build cottages for laborers living in their areas and to burden the local tax rates to the extent of a shilling to the pound for the purpose.

"During the period this act and subsequent measures have been in operation about 50,000 cottages have been erected and rented or sold on easy terms to laborers. Words can not convey an adequate impression of the wonderful improvement, both in a material and a moral sense, which the provision of these bright abodes has effected in the lives of a quarter of a million of the Irish population. They have meant a new heaven and a new earth for their tenants and the lives of these transplanted thousands harmonize with and respond to the improvement of their environment. Neater homes it would be impossible to imagine, say the writers of that land, than these new houses. Clean and fresh inside and out, made beautiful with flowers and plants and shrubs, tended with care and taste, they have become, in every sense of the word, homes.

"Ireland has solved its housing problem and can set an ambitious standard for 20th century America."

WHY NOT READ ON A TRAIN?

Many people believe that it is injurious to the eyes to read on a train, but few seem to know why. The reason is the added strain on the delicate muscles of the eyes. The motion of the train shakes the paper or book constantly, thus continually changing its position and its distance from the eyes, keeping the delicate muscles of the eyes in constant action to read just the focus. Extra work is thus thrown on these tiny muscles, as the changing of focus occurs sometimes a hundred times a minute.

Another cause of eye strain in reading on trains is the poor lighting usually encountered. Often people try to read their evening papers on a train or street car when the daylight is fading and before the car lights are turned on. Even with the lights on, the situation is not greatly improved. The cars are frequently crowded and strap-hangers sway back and forth between the paper and the source of light. Usually the light is high up in the center of the car ceiling and is badly placed for reading, the light being too far from the paper and the light rays being reflected into the eyes from the book or magazine.

Some trains now carry library cars which have the source of light behind and at one side of the reader. The

best and newest Pullmans have side light for reading. The usual railroad car-lighting equipment, however, is antiquated. Public opinion will do much to remedy these defective lighting methods. Illuminating engineers can be secured by railroads and other public carriers to devise proper methods of illumination, so that no excuse can be offered for improper lighting conditions.

A NORMAL DAY'S WORK FOR VARIOUS FARM OPERATIONS.

With the idea of helping the farmer to plan his various farm operations systematically and in advance, the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through its Office of Farm Management, has for some time been collecting data as to the acreage that constitutes a normal day's work in plowing, harrowing, drilling, seeding, spreading manure, spraying, harvesting, hauling, etc., with different types of land and different kinds of farm implements and machinery. To arrive at averages, the specialists of the Department collected information as to the amount of work actually done under varying conditions by many farmers throughout the United States. These figures were then averaged and finally, to make allowance for varying conditions throughout the country and to arrive at what might be called an adjusted performance for all sections, the specialists developed a series of figures which represents neither a maximum nor a minimum, but the amount of work that any farmer might normally expect to accomplish. These figures, which are published in Bulletin No. 3, of September 23, 1913, will prove of practical value to the forehanded farmer who wishes to lay out his work so that his fields will be in condition for each operation at the best date for seeding, cultivating and developing his crop.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALASKA EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued the Annual Report of Alaska Experiment Stations for 1912. In the minds of many, Alaska means a land of snow and ice with only the scantiest vegetation; to such a reading of the report named above will be found worth while. Of especial interest are the pictures showing fruits grown in Alaska. These pictures are reproduced from photographs and clearly show that Alaska is by no means a bleak and barren land.

The Alaskan farmer is more dependent upon sunshine than the farmer in the States; indeed the success or failure of his crops is determined to a large degree by the abundance or lack of sunshine during the growing season. The work of the Alaska experiment station is largely concerned with efforts to adapt crops to the peculiar climatic conditions.

A feature of especial interest in this report is the account of the results of the eruption of Mount Katmai. It will be remembered that from June 6 to June 8, 1912, there was a fall of volcanic ash from Katmai Volcano. This volcano is about 90 miles west of Kodiak where a station is maintained for experiments in live stock breeding. As a result of the eruption the station herd had to be brought to Toppenish, Washington, to pass the winter, since it was found more economical to bring the cattle to a food supply than to take a food supply to the cattle.

While the first effects of the volcanic eruption were disastrous, the report states that it will eventually be a blessing in disguise, since the ashes have made cultivation of the land much easier.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

It is certainly worth while to do a great deal of painstaking work to get one compliment such as that paid us by Agricola, September 25. We have been handling seed corn five or six years, and in all that time have had but two or three dissatisfied customers on account of the seed not coming up to expectations, and perhaps as many more on account of the way the seed was shipped or handled after it was out of our hands, a matter absolutely beyond our control. Agricola is buying his seed from us the third time, and never asks us the price. We never met him but once, but his neighbors speak of him as a man whose word is as good as his bond, and whose judgment is as good as his word.

If I had my own way about it, I would not offer crated seed corn this year as it is going to be hard to find ears ten inches and over in length and with the other requirements of crated seed, but some men will have it at any price.

I wish James Turner of Arkansas would write and tell me how he came out with his crop. This was the first year I ever remember that cultivation did not pay, and maybe I ought to be like the old Dutchman. His neighbors were boasting of what a good crop he grew by late planting and old Hans said: "Well, Shake, don't tell der boys about it."

Beyond any cavil, doubt or dispute, we would have grown a much better corn crop this year had we never entered the fields to cultivate after the second cultivation was over. We had not rain enough to soak a man's shirt from the time the corn was cultivated the first time until it was ripe, and every field that was worked five to seven times, even though the last working or two was with drag or mower wheel, made a poor crop, while that worked once or twice is much better.

Hogs are moving to market pretty fast, a local dealer shipping three cars last week and three more to go this week at \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt. I note that those who feed rye extensively to their fattening hogs did not make the weight that those who fed out exclusively on corn did, and I predict less feeding of rye in the future.

Our poultry have the range of four acres of rye that was not cut, and and they did not do at all well for a long time, but since the rains have come and the rye has gone to sprouting, we are getting lots of eggs and everything is gaining in weight and fat.

As it was evident that our soy beans were not going to ripen, I told Grant to cut them and feed them green to the milch cows, something which seems to please the cows greatly, although he has not been feeding enough to have much if any effect on the milk supply.

Late in June we had a light rain and I gave my strawberries as good a working as I could. The rows were cut down and chopped out, and they were in pretty good shape, but they have made no runners at all and I think that the probability of a good crop next year is rather remote, but we will mulch them well and my guess is that berries will be very scarce and very high next year, so take care of your beds.

Blue grass is starting since the late rains, but white clover seems to be dead, top and root, although the larger clovers have stood the heat.

Just a minute or two, the old rooster gave a squawk and I have since counted 57 big young pullets and roosters hiking down the rye patch

for home. Now I see what the trouble was, for a sparrow hawk just flew out of the old walnut tree top. Strange how a hawk no bigger than a quail can scare a big rooster and all his flock half to death, while they pay no attention to a whole flock of buzzards sailing around them, but the Indian Runner ducks never got used to the buzzards and the mere shadow of one scares them into fits. Strange again that for three years the foxes killed every Indian Runner drake we had and left the ducks.

BACK TO THE LAND.

By C. D. Lyon.

As I read the accounts of dry weather and short crops from all sections of the country, I wonder what the effect will be upon those who have recently moved from city to country in hopes of better living.

The writer of this paper has always tried to discourage city people with no knowledge of agriculture, from leaving the city and the jobs they hold, just the same as he has always tried to discourage men from selling their farming outfits and moving to the city, and he has had the thanks of both classes for his advice.

At the same time scores of people have moved both ways during the past year, and those who came from the city to farms have found that farm life is not all a bed of roses.

Many an experienced farmer, schooled in all the lessons of adversity that a life time has taught him, can tell us that the year 1913 has wiped out the profits of the past two or three years, and many who had a snug little bank account on the first day of March, 1913, will be obliged to go to the bank as borrowers by March 1, 1914.

I know that prices of all farm produce are high, but what avails high prices when a man has nothing to sell? And within the next six months farmers who are usually hauling farm produce to market, will be hauling the same articles home, bought at retail at high prices.

Let me quote from letters recently at hand, most of them from men who have always farmed: "We planted four bushels of early potatoes, dug three." Set 1000 sweet potatoes and had four measures." "Last year seventy quarts of tomatoes, this year none." A few early cabbage, but not one for winter." "We have not had a dozen messes of beans all season." "Pastures gone, and no butter since middle of August." "We sold our four pigs. No corn to fatten them on." "We did not taste green corn this season."

Now if this condition is present among men who have farmed all their lives, what must it be among those who have never farmed before? Personally, and we are not in the heart of the drouth belt, and have more than 100 acres of land; we will not harvest a quart of beans from a gallon planted. We had half a dozen messes of corn beans from half an acre, and as many from the garden beds, four messes of peas where we should have had twenty, a dozen or so heads of early cabbage from 100 plants, with a dozen heads of late ones as big as a pint tin from 150 plants, not a stalk of celery from 250 plants, one dish of egg plant from 25 plants, should have had bushels of them. Fortunately, our tomatoes did well and we will have a few bushels of sweet potatoes, maybe six bushels from 1150 plants, when we should have had 15 bushels, and 15 bushels of white potatoes from 4 bushel planting, should have had 40 bushels.

We will not harvest one-third of an average corn crop, although we had good soil, well prepared, and planted the best seed I ever saw, and

our five-acre tobacco crop is just cut in half.

This loss falls heavily upon us, but we have had other similar losses and are in a way prepared for such, but what must it be on a family who have moved from city to country, spent every dollar of their ready money, and were expecting the crops grown to maintain them during the winter?

We think that if a man is doing fairly well as a workman in a city, and is trained in city ways, with no farming experience, the city is the place for that man.

Of course this may not apply to the young man just starting in life, as he may in time learn the things that every farm boy of a dozen years already knows, and if he is an apt scholar he may hope in time to become at least an average crop producer.

ONE CENT A DAY FOR HEALTH.

Every one has been interested in the wonderful work being done in Panama in the construction of the canal. Startling as have been the results of the work of the engineers and builders, the work of the Sanitary Department has been even more wonderful. In a region noted as the most unhealthy in the world, in which our predecessors, the French, were unable to succeed because they could not keep the workers alive, American Army surgeons, by the use of scientific facts known to all, have succeeded in lowering the death rate among American residents far below that of our most favored American communities. According to Colonel Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone, who recently discussed this question in the Journal of the American Medical Association, the death-rate for 1911 among 10,489 Americans was only 4.48 per thousand. While this result has been mainly due to the control of yellow fever and malaria, and while it is true that the American population consisted of picked individuals, largely of educated men and women in the prime of life, yet even with all these conditions recognized, the record is a remarkable one, and is probably without a rival. And all this, says Colonel Gorgas, has been accomplished at an expense averaging one cent per day for each individual. If this result can be secured at this cost in the center of a tropical jungle, what would not a similar expenditure do for our American cities? One cent a day is what the average American pays for a daily newspaper.

Who would say that the expenditure of this amount would be any burden to this rich and extravagant nation? And yet it is the cost of life itself. Is one cent a day too much to pay to protect the life and health of an American citizen?

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Of Colman's Rural World, published weekly at St. Louis, Mo., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Name of managing editor, W. N. Elliott; post office address, St. Louis. Business managers—E. M. Zimmerman, L. W. Petty, Wm. N. Elliott, St. Louis, Mo. Publisher—Colman's Rural World Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Owners—L. W. Petty, E. M. Zimmerman, W. N. Elliott, St. Louis. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

W. N. ELLIOTT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1913.

KATHLEEN SMITH.

Notary Public.

My commission expires July 10, 1915.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Director Quisenberry of the Poultry Experiment Station recently received a cablegram from South Africa requesting the reservation of a pen for the next national egg laying contest, which begins December 1. A pen is also reserved for a pen of birds from Germany.—Mountain Grove Herald.

Dr. J. F. Robinson, of Nevada, Mo., announces in this issue his annual stock sale. If you want valuable stock at a low price you should attend this sale. Dr. Robinson has been a reader and advertiser in this paper for 25 years, and we can assure our readers of a square deal.

If one was to judge by the amount of farm machinery coming in and going out of the hardware stores, he would never know there was a drouth or anticipate another. The St. Clair County farmer will be in a position pretty soon to whip any drouth that makes its appearance.—St. Clair County Democrat.

S. D. Newby, of near Clara, was a caller at our den Saturday. He left a sample of his milo maize at this office. If each farmer had planted a small crop of this forage it would have greatly reduced the scarcity of feed this winter. Milo maize is a sure crop and very sustaining when fed to stock. If a man will try he will always have enough feed to run him through most any winter in Texas County, as we never have a complete crop failure.—Houston Republican.

Lon Caldwell, of Taylor Township, enjoys the distinction of having sold the highest priced mule colts this season and probably in the history of the county. He sold a yearling and a suckling mare mule to a Mr. Powers, of Rushville, Ind., for \$500. The yearling mule weighed 1200 pounds and is 15½ hands high. The suckling colt is 4 months old and weighs 600 pounds. The yearling mule will be shown at the Indiana State Fair.—Shelbyville Herald.

E. D. Guillion claims the blue ribbon for the oddest oddity hereabouts. This spring, when a faithful old turkey hen down on the farm came up with her newly-hatched brood, two little feathered youngsters of the wild were found in the number—quails. Whether they were hatched along with the turkeys, or joined them afterward, Mr. Guillion does not know. But, ever since, they have stayed with their foster mother, coming up to roost near the house at night.—La Grange, Mo., Indicator.

At the State Fair at Sedalia last week Wilbert Powell, of Marion County, won first premium on ten ear sample in boys' class under 16 years, and received a prize of \$10. He also won the \$25 sweepstakes prize in all classes of white corn and the grand championship prize over all samples in show of \$15. His total premiums amount to \$50. Two years ago young Powell captured first premiums at the Marion County show and also at the State show at Columbia. His corn is the Johnson County White.—Palmyra Spectator.

Dr. Lee C. Demming, of Pasadena, Cal., motored to Mexico, a distance of 3,000 miles, and arrived here last week, to see Rex McDonald. Dr. Demming is a great lover of saddle horses and had seen the old champion's pictures and read a great deal about him. Dr. Demming was accompanied by his wife and daughter. They visited Ben R. Middleton's stables and were shown the celebrated champion of champions and declared they were well repaid for their trip. Dr. Demming said after he had seen Rex he had seen the greatest horse in the world, and Mrs. Demming and her daughter shared the Doctor's opinion.—Mexico Intelligence.

Home Circle

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CHILDHOOD MEMORIES.

By Rhodora.

(Tune: Mt. Vernon Bells.)

When the evening sun is sinking,
O'er the graveyard hill,
Then I see a little maiden
Kneeling there so sad and still.

Long brown hair, so careless falling,
Her sobbing form 'round,
While her trembling lips are pressing
A green, sunken myrtle mound.

FIRST CHORUS.

Kneeling and praying,
A sad orphan's prayer,
Up to Heaven angels took it,
For a mother's love and care.

Every evening there I see her,
Praying there alone;
Sad the fate of orphan children,
Without mother's love or home.

Just a picture and a Bible,
And that silent grave,
Not one memory of the mother
Who prayed Christ her child to save.

SECOND CHORUS.

Kneeling and watering
The myrtle with tears,
There the angels came to guide her
Through the long and lonely years.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
A TEN-DOLLAR BILL.

By Essilyn Dale Nichols.

When I first held that crisp ten-dollar bill in my hand (the result of raising a runt pig, which a neighbor had given me, to a full grown porker) I felt that I was going to be extravagant for once in my life. I would buy a comfortable winter coat (something I had long needed). A coat that would reach to the bottom of my skirt, with a luxurious collar of fur that would fit close about my throat, and be, at least partly, lined with satin. It would be black, of course, and cost exactly ten dollars.

I knew where I could get just such a coat, but I had a few qualms of conscience about its cost. It did seem that a woman holding down a claim in a two-room shack out in the wilds of Montana, hardly needed a ten-dollar coat.

I was saved the purchase, however, in an unexpected way. I received a letter from Addie Bruce of New York, stating that she would be with me in a couple of weeks to pay a long anticipated visit. This letter brought her words of parting vividly to my mind: "You'll lose your good taste and your sense of the fitness of things out in that wilderness, Kate. Mark my words, you'll be retrograding in less than a year."

It was two years since I had left New York; hardly long enough to be weaned away from my old home, and yet—wasn't her prophecy true, in a sense? Did the meager furnishing of my little home represent a single trace of my once boasted fastidiousness? Assuredly it did not. I had grown careless through the lack of luxuries I had once taken as a matter of course, and my excuse: "It doesn't matter out here" with which I had been wont to soothe many unpleasant stings of conscience would be robbed of plausibility before the tribunal of Addie's exacting judgment.

"What was I to do" or "could I do

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anything?" These, and others of similar import, were the questions I asked myself during the first half hour after receiving Addie's letter. I had a ten-dollar bill and two weeks of time with which to create a change—if change could be created, and I would be obliged to order all my renovating material from the nearest mail order house, since everything would be utterly beyond my means at local stores. Not a promising outlook, truly, and yet I decided to do what I could. This is what I did:

My first move was to procure paper and pencil and my latest mail order catalogue, and proceed to do a mathematical problem in house-renovating versus ten dollars minus express charges.

The following order was the result of almost endless revisions, figuring and planning, and was sent off in due time.

32 yards unbleached cheese cloth.	\$1.14
2 yards unbleached sheeting.	.36
30 yards rose colored bunting.	1.50
4 yards rag carpet.	1.40
12 yards red Chinese mating.	1.92
2½ yards white oil cloth.	.47
6 spools white mercerized thread.	.12
1 small brown crex grass rug.	.30
1 ruby glass night lamp.	.23
1 package olive gray kalsomine.	.24
1 package cream color kalsomine.	.24
1 qt. can rosewood varnish stain.	.38
1 pt. can dark oak varnish stain.	.16
2 one lb. cans crevice filler.	.24
½ pt. can stove enamel.	.15
1 2½-inch wall brush.	.16
2 packages steel tacks.	.05
Total.	\$9.07
Express.	.90

Then, while waiting for the goods to arrive I did some necessary repairing about the house, and some rough carpenter work. (A woman learns to do a lot of unbelievable things when there is no "man of the house" to do it for her.)

I mended the front door step and a couple of broken window panes in the living room; I also made a slightly couch from one of my old packing boxes by hinging a lid to the top and neatly covering the entire box with smoke gray poplin (the skirt of a once fashionable costume), and after unearthing a half dozen pretty sofa pillows from the bottom of my trunk (presents from dear New York friends that I had never used) the couch would have done credit to the most exacting taste. It also proved a handy receptacle for ironed clothes and other articles that needed to be kept from the dust.

By the time I had thoroughly cleaned my house with soap, water, elbow grease and a scrub brush, raked the empty tin cans and other rubbish from my back yard that I had carelessly allowed to accumulate, and put the front yard in ship-shape, my goods from Chicago arrived and I had just four days left in which to finish my renovating.

The walls of my shack had been celled with rough lumber and there were a number of cracks in them. These I filled with crevice filler and put on a coat of the velvet kalsomine: the olive gray in the living room and the cream in the kitchen.

I made curtains for the windows of my living rooms of unbleached cheese cloth, allowing four yards to the window, and used under-curtains of rose colored bunting which took the place of shades and were more artistic.

My bedstead, which was of good plain style, I gave a renovating coat of rosewood varnish stain, made a coverlid for it of unbleached cheese cloth lined with the rose bunting underlay, and a valance to hide the space between the bed and floor of bunting



Fairy Magic—Telephone Reality

A tent large enough to shelter his vast army, yet so small that he could fold it in his hand, was the gift demanded by a certain sultan of India of his son, the prince who married the fairy Pari-Banou.

It was not difficult for the fairy to produce the tent. When it was stretched out, the sultan's army conveniently encamped under it and, as the army grew, the tent extended of its own accord.

A reality more wonderful than Prince Ahmed's magic tent is the Bell Telephone. It occupies but a few square inches of space on your desk

or table, and yet extends over the entire country.

When you grasp it in your hand, it is as easily possible to talk a hundred or a thousand miles away as to the nearest town or city.

In the Bell System, 7,500,000 telephones are connected and work together to take care of the telephone needs of the people of this country.

As these needs grow, and as the number of telephone users increases, the system must inevitably expand. For the Bell System must always provide a service adequate to the demands of the people.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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and cheese cloth, tacking it across one side and end and allowing it to touch the floor all around. It took fourteen yards each of cheese cloth and bunting to dress the bed, but it was dainty enough for a fine lady's boudoir when finished.

I made a dressing table out of an old dry goods box, nailing legs to one side to obtain the proper height and an extra shelf in for convenience. (I wasn't over-burdened with store room as can be imagined.) I made curtains for it of the cheese cloth and bunting to match the bed, and covered the top with white oil cloth on account of its sanitary qualities. Above it, flat against the wall, I hung my largest mirror, the frame of which I coated with rosewood stain, and on it I placed a few dainty toilet accessories which supplied the necessary touch of completeness.

A small three-legged stand, which I placed beside the bed to hold matches and the ruby night lamp, completed my amateur attempts at furniture building and gave me an added sense of satisfaction. Its legs were evolved from slender poles secured at a near-by brush thicket which took the rosewood finish beautifully, and its cover, a snowy linen center-piece of choice design (a relic of other days) gave it a real air of distinction.

I solved the problem of a suitable

decoration for my brie a brac shelf by tacking a strip of heavy cardboard about two inches in width along its front edge, allowing same to extend on either side to the wall where I fastened it securely to prevent warping. Then I gave the entire shelf a double coat of rosewood stain, hunted up a few choice books and a bit of pretty statuary which I placed on it instead of the hap-hazard assortment of odds and ends it had formerly held, and it appeared in perfect keeping with its new surroundings.

The half dozen pictures dug from the mysterious recesses of my big trunk; two of which were framed medallion style in gilt, the others in dark wood, relieved the walls of their former bareness.

The red and tan matting tacked to the floor, hiding its roughness, the crex grass rug laid in front of the dressing table, and the two rosewood finished chairs, one of which was a rocker, transformed my little living room into a place of real beauty and charm. In fact, after I had furnished and stood back to view the results of my handiwork, my eyes filled with tears because of the two years of life I had wasted among sordid surroundings when I could just as well have had the tasteful things that satisfy a woman's soul. And for ten dollars! I wonder how many women know the exact possibilities of that amount!

Years of Suffering

Catarrh and Blood Disease—Doctors Failed to Cure.

Miss Mabel F. Dawkins, 1214 Lafayette St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "For three years I was troubled with catarrh and blood disease. I tried several doctors and a dozen different remedies, but none of them did me any good. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles of this medicine and was as well and strong as ever. I feel like a different person and recommend Hood's to any one suffering from catarrh."

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsatabs**.

Not many, I'll warrant, for I would not have known had Addie Bruce never sent me her letter of self-invitation—bless her heart!

I next turned my attention to the kitchen where chaos awaited me.

I gave my eating table (home-made by the way) a coat of dark oak varnish stain, and treated my two kitchen chairs and the legs of my work table in the same way.

I made a table cloth from the two yards of unbleached sheeting, putting a deep hem all around it and working my initials with silk floss in one corner for individuality's sake; then filling a slender vase with wild roses I placed it in the center of the table and stood back to view the effect: it looked fit for a queen to eat from.

To each of the two half windows I hung curtains of unbleached cheese cloth, making them full with a deep hem; I then applied two coats of stove enamel to my rusty stove which made it look like new; back of it I tacked a square of white oil cloth upon which I hung such of my cooking utensils that had handles, and the rest of the white oil cloth I used as a covering for my kitchen work table which had but two legs and was placed against the wall directly beneath my wall box cupboard.

This wall-cupboard, by the way, was something I had not taken into consideration when I made out my order. True, there still remained a two-yard piece of the unbleached cheese cloth, but I wanted it to replenish my dish cloth supply which had grown uncomfortably scant. I was, therefore, obliged to make a hurried search of my personal belongings in order to find suitable material for cupboard curtains. I finally brought to light an old blue and tan flowered kimona of washable challie, which I had intended to make up into kitchen aprons, but necessity knows no excuse; so after ripping it apart, washing, starching and ironing, I evolved from it a very pretty pair of curtains, which proved, with the vase of roses and a few bright pictures cut from the covers of magazines and glued to large squares of heavy oak finished card board, very satisfactory bits of color against the cream of the walls, window curtains and table covers.

Then after scouring the floor to snowy whiteness I divided the four yards of rag carpet in half and made two pretty kitchen rugs each 3x6 feet, which I laid in suitable positions.

Finally I unearthed a few choice pieces of china, which for two years I had considered too good for ordinary use, and added them to my meager dish supply, and my renovating stunt was ended.

But I must not forget to tell you how my friend liked my rejuvenated home else this tale will appear incomplete.

She did not know that it was "rejuvenated" until she had been with me a week, because I hadn't the courage to tell her. She was so charmed with everything that I sunned myself in the warmth of her satisfactory com-

pliments until I was ashamed to do so longer. When I did confess, her terse comment regarding the things I had done probably embodied the thought that will pass through your mind, dear reader, when you read this article.

"Good gracious, Kate! who would have dreamed that ten dollars accomplished THIS!" and she included the tasteful furnishings of my two little rooms with an expressive wave of her hand.

Who would have thought it, indeed! And best of all, it has put a lot of original ideas into my head which I intend to carry out in the near future.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
OCTOBER.

By T. J. Elmore.

October, dear, you've come again; we're always glad to let you in. Take off your things and stay awhile, or do you only aim to smile, and smile, and smile, and entertain, and say you cannot long remain. Last night I heard you in the dark, as sweet you played your mystic harp. Ah, yes, your music on the wire was sweet as that of ancient lyre. And now, as to the woods we press, we hear the swishing of your dress, and when we see your decoration, we're frank to say, you beat the nation.

But, oh, the gifts of love and pleasure, you're pouring out without a measure. You ne'er forget your horn of plenty, you brace us up like one and twenty. Your twilight scenes we can't compare, we love your crisp and bracing air. You fill our souls with rest and peace, from heat and toll you give release. You paint the cheeks of boys and girls. O, hear them laugh around the world. You bring us sweetest social hours, beloved strolls in moonlit bowers. Oh stay, sweet maid, stay with us long. We'll fill the hours with laugh and song.

Wheaton, Mo.

THE COST OF PEACE.

Peace in Europe is costing a price which staggers humanity. Most of the nations are spending money on their armies and navies with reckless prodigality. Germany is the worst in this respect. Just now it is planning to increase the peace standing of the army to 870,000 men, which will call for \$261,500,000 on top of the present big expenditures. Besides this, \$30,000,000 will be spent for airships. It is also proposed to raise \$90,000,000 in gold and lock it up in a war chest, to be used in the event of war. If the rest of the countries go ahead in similar fashion, and it is supposed they will have to, it may be that war will be cheaper than peace.

THE ROYAL MONTH AND THE ROYAL DISEASE.

Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great. We never think of scrofula—its bunches, cutaneous eruptions, and wasting of the bodily substance—without thinking of the great good many sufferers from it have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and permanent cures of this one disease are enough to make it the most famous medicine in the world. There is probably not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla has not proved its merit in more homes than one, in arresting and completely eradicating scrofula, which is almost as serious and as much to be feared as its near relative—consumption.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
RATHERS.

By Goose Quill.

Rather than one of my dear friends should spend

Ceaseless ages in torments that never end.

And I, transported to Paradise, Where the walls of my dear lost will never rise

To disturb my selfish bliss in glory skies,

Let me like the restless babe upon its mother's breast

Fall back to mother earth in sweet forgetfulness,

Where my unconscious dust may go To glint the peach or cause the rose to glow.

Scrim curtains should always be stenciled on the wrong side. When they are done on the right side and hung at a window, the outside or wrong side is without design, while if the stenciled side is hung next to the window the light shining through the curtains gives the effect of having been stenciled on both sides.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



9710. Four-Gore Skirt for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material for a 16-year size.

9489. Lady's Dressing Sack.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9520. Lady's House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.

9715. Lady's Apron.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium, and large. It requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

9726. Girl's Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

9727. Girl's One-Piece Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 40-inch material for an eight-year size.

9725-9708. Lady's Costume.

Waist 9725 cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9708 cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It will require 7 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c for each pattern.

9704-9705. Coat Suit for Misses and Small Women.

Coat 9704 and skirt 9705 are both cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size. TWO separate patterns, 10c for each pattern.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size Years

Bust In. Waist In.

Name

Address

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.



These Bracelets are positively the best values ever offered at the price. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Secret joint and catch. Bright finish. Send \$2.00 only. Write for circular. M. E. BOWER JEWELRY CO., Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

YOU CAN BE BEAUTIFUL

Pasta Lucretia will do it. Worth Dollars to you; costs but 50c postpaid; money back if not satisfied. Perry Chemical Co., 312 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. A.

New Feather Beds Only \$6.50

Full weight 36 pounds. New, clean and odorless. 6-pound Pillows \$1.08 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Free catalogue. Address: Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 1033, Greensboro, N. C.

IF YOU ARE TIRED OF WORKING

For other people, if your income is too small or if you are looking for something to do during your spare time, write us for our big money-making proposition. It will put you right. Perry Chemical Co., 312 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. A.

Horseman

The greatest Horse Show of 1913 will be given at the Coliseum, St. Louis, Mo., October 27-November 1.

George Summers, 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$, is a new performer for Major Vidmer, owned by Dr. McComas, of Sturgeon, Mo., and the Major is the sire of a number of other good colts owned in and around Sturgeon.

At the Troy, Mo., fair the mare, Maurine Fisher, won the two principal stakes for saddlers, with Estill and Son's beautiful black, Miss Cliff, in second place. In the combination class the black mare beat her rival.

Tom Bass of Mexico, Mo., won the honors in the high school classes at the Minnesota State Fair with his choice black mare, Belle Beach, while Hamilton Bros., Mexico, Mo., came second with their white gelding Napoleon.

It is announced that Hot Springs, Ark., will hold her fair and race meeting as advertised, in spite of the fact that the recent disastrous fire wiped out a large portion of the city and seriously crippled various municipal establishments and utilities.

Manor Girl, 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$, is a new trotter added to the list of the former Missouri owned sire, Early Reaper, 2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$. She is owned by Frank Knell, and others at Carthage, Mo., and made her record over half-mile track and is reported as being in good form for the balance of the season.

At the Troy, Mo., meeting, Big Reaper, 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, owned by Spencer Bros., of Rich Hill, Mo., and raced by the junior brother, Clyde, was a double winner. Winning the 2:25 and free-for-all trots, the first named for a purse of \$300 and the last named for \$200. Big Reaper is by Early Reaper, and out of the dam of Big Timber, 2:12 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Little Timber, 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Information has been received by the St. Louis Horse Show Society that all of the great horses that exhibited at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia last week will be here to take part in the great Horse Show at the Coliseum October 27 to November 1. This great array of show horses added to the large list of entries secured from other states assures the Horse Show promoters that this fall's show will be the greatest exhibition ever given in the history of the Society.

The Houchin & Anderson stable won a good share of the ribbons at Montgomery City, Mo. Bride of the Mistletoe won second in class for aged saddle mares; Josie Logan captured first in the road class, also third in harness class; The Crisis, a promising youngster by Astral King, won first place in the yearling harness class, and second in the yearling saddle class, while that good stand-by, Jack O'Diamonds, walked away with first in class, ladies saddle horses. The Houchin & Anderson string is strictly in the going this season at all points.

Mrs. T. C. Elliott, Milton, Ore., reports an unusually successful treatment of tetanus, or lock jaw. Her driving mare, Minwal, 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, picked up a nail and in spite of good care, tetanus developed twenty-one days afterward. Dr. Baddeley, of Walla Walla was called and found the disease so far advanced that he predicted death within twelve hours; however, he commenced the serum treatment, giving treatment every four hours for five days, and a complete cure was effected. Nine thousand units of antitetanic serum was given during the

first day; this gradually increased to 27,000 on the fifth day.—Pacific Horse Review.

The world's record for 2-year-old trotters was broken Monday at Lexington, Ky., when Peter Volo won the Futurity, making the second mile in 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$. The fractional time was :33 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1:02 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:33 and 2:04 $\frac{1}{2}$. Uhlan, C. K. G. Billings' champion trotter, lowered the world's mark for a quarter of a mile by going the distance in :27. Peter Volo won in straight heats. Second money went to Lady Wanetta. The Walnut Hall Cup was won by Fan Patch. Bon Zollock won the 2:10 trot, after losing the first two heats to Marta Bellini. The time in the fifth heat equals the world's record for a fifth heat. The 2:15 class pace was won in straight heats by Great Scott, the gelding beating his previous record of 2:04 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Leata J., a California mare, was second choice to Frank Bogash Jr. in the Hotel Hartman pacing stakes race that held the place of prominence on the program for the opening day of Columbus, O., Grand Circuit racing, but she won in a five-heat struggle, in which the sprinting through the stretch was a feature. Seven times this season these two pacers have met, and this victory is the third for Leata J. In the second heat she did the final quarter in 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds and completed the next mile with a quarter in 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. Winning this heat gave her an advantage over Frank Bogash Jr. They did not have rush enough to overtake Del Rey in the fourth heat, but were fresher in the fifth, with Leata J. staving off her rival by a sensational burst of speed. She was credited with pacing the last half in 1:00 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Tom Duvenick, son of Mr. Duvenick of California, Mo., who is riding and training horses for Mr. C. W. Viles of Bolivar, Mo., suffered very painful accident last week at Bolivar, Mo., during the Polk County Fair. Tom rides Baronet, Mr. Viles' good saddle stallion, in the show rings, and while riding him to the stable for the night, he led their mare, Astor Belle, behind the horse. In crossing a culvert the mare became frightened, pulled back, and in doing so caused Tom to jerk up the stallion's head, he in turn slipping, both hind feet going from under him and falling on Tom, breaking his leg just above the ankle. Tom is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Mr. Viles was greatly grieved over the accident and disappointed because of the fact that he could not show Baronet in the big \$2500 stake at Sedalia. Mr. Viles is doing a great work for the saddle horse industry in Polk County, and is to be commended for his spirit. He is helping to make the Polk County Fair the success that it is. W. S. White and Chas. Templeton are also coming in for their share of the support of the fair, and it is evident that Polk County is going to be known on the saddle horse map before many years.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Tommy Hall of Carthage, Mo., has bred the first two-year-old in Missouri to trot in 2:20. Royal Hall by Royal Reaper 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, dam Athene 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Victorine. This colt with a two-year-old record of 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$ on a half mile track, is not non standard, although his sire has a record of 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, his grand sire 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, his great grand sire 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$, and his great great grand sire 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$, his sire's dam 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, made after she was represented by his sire with 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$. His own dam has a record

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Dr. J. F. Robinson, Nevada, Mo.

of 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$, and was a trotting race mare. It is very doubtful if there is a two-year-old in the United States that is as strongly bred in Abdallah 15 blood. His sire, Royal Reaper 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, was by Early Reaper 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Highwood 2:21 $\frac{1}{2}$, son of Nutwood 2:18 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Belmont out of Miss Russell, gives him one cross to Belmont and two to Pilot, Jr. McGregor Will Tell was by Kankakee that gets one cross to Belmont through his dam and one to Pilot, Jr., through Miss Russell, the dam of Mambrino Russell the sire of Kankakee. The second dam, All McGregor gets three crosses to Robert McGregor, a son of Major Edsall, a son of Abdallah 15.

Victorene was by Roberdeau, a son of King Rene by Belmont out of Alma by Almont, another son; his own dam by Fairy Gift, making three direct crosses here to Abdallah 15. The racing season of 1913 has demonstrated that he is a trotting race horse. If there are any weak places they have not shown up. If I am rightly informed, his dam Athen has been bred to a son of Baron Wilkes, out of McGregor Will Tell 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, dam of his sire Royal Reaper 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$. His second dam, All McGregor has a filly at foot by Genl. Watts (3) 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$ (now the leading sire of yearling trotters in the 2:30 list) and was bred in 1913 to the trotting race horse R. Ambush 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$, represented in the new list of sires in 1913.

A son and a daughter of Peter the Great beat all previous records for two-year-olds in a race, Peter Volo securing a record of 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$ while he was driven out by Lady Wanetka, she trotting the mile separately timed in 2:07. The previous record for two-year-olds was 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$. In 1912 the best two-year-old record was 2:14 $\frac{1}{4}$, by three, two of them race records and one against time. One must get something of the value of Santos as a mother of sires in looking at the Horse Review stakes trotted at Columbus, Ohio. In the three-year-old stakes the two first moneys went to Don Shanault 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, by Peter Donna 2:08, second money Peter Johnson by Gray Petrino another son.

In the two-year-old division the first three moneys went to the get of the sons of Santos Peter Volo (2) 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lady Wanetka (2) 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (in 1913), third to Alma Forbes by J. Malcom Forbes by Bingen out of Santos.

The State Fair of Missouri for 1913 has passed into history as the first meeting they have ever held that paid all expenses. As usual, the Missouri State Fair futurity guaranteed purse for \$500 was trotted in the mud, and won by a daughter of Gentry Allerton, was as usual, a very tame affair,

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The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.
Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
321 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.
Mr. R. Boylston Hall,
40 State St., Room 43, Boston:

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) C. F. McCAN

2:30 not being reached in either heat It is time the breeders of Missouri see that we have a state fair futurity, as was contemplated in the opening of these events, or else discontinue these acres. No one wants to put up even \$1.00 four years in advance for the privilege of trotting for less money than he can get at the ordinary county fairs without being made a laughing stock for outsiders who do not recognize the situation as now defined by the present ruling powers at Sedalia. Don't make any more entries at any time for a Missouri guaranteed purse of \$500, no more, no less. No honor, nor money, nor reputation, simply an endorsement of the idea that Missourians are not up with the times enough to conduct a true futurity that would accumulate strength and reputation with each year's growth. Unless entries are made for a futurity in 1914 with all moneys paid in for the stake, with \$500 added by the State Fair Management, don't make the entries. Let's not be the clowns for the Sedalia circus.

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Roar, have Thick Wind
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RACE WINNERS AT MISSOURI FAIRS.

For the benefit of those that have not followed the racing of the Central Missouri Short Ship Circuit, which was made up of Griggsville, Ill., New London, Bowling Green, Mexico, Sturgeon and Montgomery City, Mo., in order named, the Spirit of the West gives the condensed race winners, number of races won, drivers and amount won in the entire circuit as follows:

Merlo Mac won 5 2:20 trots and \$1,250. Ginger driver.
William Knight won 5 2:20 paces and \$1,150. Creasey driver.
Cray Kilvert won 3 2:25 trots and \$450. Eldridge driver.
Mattie Custer won 2 2:25 trots and \$300. Wherry driver.
Peter Hal won 2 2:17 paces and \$300. Callison driver.
Col. Chittendon won 2 2:15 trots and \$300. Webster driver.
Jerusalem won 2 2:16 trots and \$300. Davis driver.
Sweet Iola won 2 2:30 trots and \$300. Hawkins driver.
Big Reaper won 2 2:30 trots and \$300. Spencer driver.
Lorraine won 2 2:25 paces and \$300. Harris driver.
Fussy Chimes won 2 2:12 paces and \$300. Kirk driver.
Lady Maude C. won 1 free-for-all pace and \$150. Crabtree driver.
Liza Belle won 1 2:25 trot and \$150. Webster driver.
Fussy Chimes won 1 2:17 pace and \$150. Kirk driver.
Stillman won 1 2:17 pace and \$150. Mans driver.
Foxy Allerton won 1 2:17 pace and \$150. Wilson driver.
Kid Riley won 1 2:12 pace and \$150. Patton driver.
Corporal Joe won 1 2:14 pace and \$150. Gay driver.
Leon won 1 2:16 trot and \$150. Creasy driver.
Billy Warrington won 1 2:25 pace and \$150. Harris driver.
Dutch Reed won 1 3-year-old trot and \$125. Hawkins driver.
Col. Cochran won 1 3-year-old trot and \$125. Griggs driver.
Peter Bacon won 1 3-year-old trot and \$125. Hamilton driver.
Liza Belle won 1 3-year-old trot and \$125. Webster driver.
Russell Boy won 1 3-year-old pace and \$125. McDaniel driver.
Peter Hal won 1 2:12 pace and \$100. Callison driver.
Axcybetta won 1 2:12 pace and \$100. Aulgur driver.

STALL AND BED.

The horse that is kept in the stable nights should by all means have the luxury of a clean stall and a good bed. He will be able to do better work for this treatment. The stall should be cleaned out at least once daily. If the manure is allowed to collect for several days, it heats and adds to the discomfort of hot weather. Besides, if left in or near the stable, it provides a good breeding place for flies. A clean stall floor

covered with a bed of clean straw is not too expensive in point of labor to be denied even to the poorest old "plug" in the barn.

SADDLE HORSE STAKES AT THE MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

The great saddle horse stake, in which the world's champion horses were entered attracted the largest closing-day crowd the Missouri State Fair ever known.

It was certainly the greatest saddle horse ring ever gotten together. Old horsemen who were on the ground said they had never seen such a ring as this one was. Mr. James Graves, who raised Black Squirrel and Chester Dare No. 10, said he had been showing horses fifty years, and had never seen such an aggregation of saddle horses. They were a credit to Missouri and a compliment to the State Fair. In fact it was the great drawing card of the fair.

The winners in the great \$2,000 Saddle Horse Stake were as follows:

Hazel Dawn, exhibited by Matlack & Shropshire, of Winchester, Ky., with Mr. Shropshire up, was first.

My Major Dare, owned by Miss Loula Long, of Kansas City, ridden by John T. Hook, took second prize.

Astral King, owned by Jas. Houchin of Jefferson City, with Trev. Anderson up, was third.

Lady Macey, Ball Brothers, Versailles, Ky., owners, with Mr. Ball up, was fourth.

Princess Eugenia, owned by Eaton Stock Farm, Mexico, Mo., with Ed Moore up, was fifth.

Gingerbread Man, owned by Col. Paul Brown of St. Louis, with John T. Woods up, was sixth.

Miss Cliff, exhibited by Estill & Son, Estill, Mo., with Mr. Holeman up, was seventh.

The decisions of the judges were favorably received, all agreeing that Hazel Dawn's blue ribbon was well deserved. Taken as a whole it was the greatest exhibition of saddle horses ever seen in a show ring.

It was currently rumored on the grounds that the fair would give a \$5,000 saddle horse stake next year, instead of \$2,000, as the management was so well pleased with the results of this year's stake.

The Junior Saddle Horse Class, which was also a great ring, was won by Kentucky's Best, owned by Miss Loula Long; Mary Dowling, owned by Col. Paul Brown of St. Louis, was second; Easter Cloud, owned by Mr. Greenwell of Lakenan, third; Czar Mavar, owned by Miss Loula Long, fourth; Carman King, owned by Estill & Son, fifth; Vavarian Rose, owned by E. D. Moore, sixth; Silver King, owned by Estill & Son, seventh.

ABSORBINE IN TREATING FISTULA.

Absorbine can be applied to an open sore, not only with safety, but with the assurance that it will promote a healthy healing process and kill the germs. This is one reason why it is so effective in cases of Fistula. There is no danger of infection or proud flesh where Absorbine is used. A bottle of Absorbine diluted as per the formula on the label, makes three gallons of effective liniment at a cost of 80c a gallon. This diluted liniment is positively antiseptic and germicidal. At dealers \$2.00 a bottle or sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 58 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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MARIES COUNTY (MO.) NEWS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Now that the drouth is broken we can sum up the results. Wheat was a good crop of good quality, some weevil. Oats and hay a very poor crop. Corn about one-fourth crop, on the average. Pastures held out very well and are now as green and fresh as in the spring. The rains put the ground in very good fix, and many are sowing wheat to feed the Hessian fly. A heavy rain last night will put this philanthropic industry back somewhat.

It is wearisome to read a great deal of the good roads stuff that is published nowadays. You would think that all a farmer needed was good roads to make him rich right away. They tell how high things are in town when the roads are muddy and how much the farmer loses by not being able to get there. What makes them high? The muddy roads. If he could get there things would be no higher than usual. This talk is all made to get farmers to build roads for automobile fiends to run over.

The silo seems to be all the rage again. About 25 or 30 years ago it was the same. They told more wonderful tales of what the silo would do and was doing for the farmer than they do now, but it all died down and was heard of no more until the last few years. I do not believe that siloing corn adds anywhere near enough to its feeding value to pay for the extra expense and trouble. It may make it a little more tasty to the cattle, and that's all.

Some idiot has introduced a bill into Congress to forbid killing cattle under two years old. Don't he know that if we have to keep all our steer calves until they are two years old that we would have to keep that many less cows? A farm will carry so much stock, and no more. Better let the farmer run his own business. I think he is as capable of doing it as the dudes who sit on the stools in city offices and feel a profound commiseration for the poor farmer. I guess when the prices get high enough the poor farmer will strain a point and try to raise enough to keep the dwellers in the city from starving. If the plutocrats would raise wages

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enough they would not be in much danger even now. R. C. WORTH, Light, Mo., Sept. 26.

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Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

TRADE TOGETHER.

Brother Equity Union Members: I am writing this in Northwest Kansas, where I am planting a big Union as an object lesson for three states, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. These demonstrations of true blue golden rule co-operation are sure to spread the Equity Union in every state where we start it.

I am thinking of every Equity Union member in the United States this fine morning as I write this letter to you.

I want you to "Trade Together." In Union there is strength. If you have no Exchange started, go to every meeting and order your coal, flour, feed and fencing together. Buy in car load lots. If there is an Equity Exchange at your town, remember it is put there as your friend, for your protection. It is there to pay as much as possible for farm produce and to lower the price on all you buy.

Of course it is not perfect. Nothing is perfect in this world. But your Equity plan is so far ahead of the old system that it ought to have the support of every farmer. If there are some defects, try to find a remedy. Improve the working of the machine. Do not get mad and try to break it up. Be a booster for the Equity Exchange and not a knocker.

Do Not Support the old system. It is entirely wrong in principle. It will take what you make without giving any service worth mentioning. The old System is for the benefit of a few who want to live without work. It is wrong to support it where there is an Equity Exchange. When the enemy offers more than our Exchange can safely pay, he is not buying your produce. He is trying to buy you. He wants to hire you, or bribe you, to kill the Equity Exchange, and then he can return to the old way of taking a profit out of what you sell and what you buy.

Remember, that the Exchange is organized to protect you against the robber-profit-system. Equity Union will never take one cent of profit from you. It is organized to protect you against the profit-taker. You ought to support your Equity Exchange and get every other farmer to trade there. We want 200 good farmers to "Trade Together" at each good market, work together for good, honest management, and pay back to each member all the profits made on his business each year.

Trade Agreement.

We urge each Union to center your trade together with one merchant for groceries, dry goods, hardware, lumber and anything else your Exchange does not handle. We will pay cash, for produce, center a large trade together, cut out the delivery wagons, and buy in large quantities instead of dribbles, and hence make it worth while for the merchant to give us a big discount. If our merchants want to head off Montgomery Ward & Co. this is their chance.

Make the agreement that only Equity Union members, with their membership cards showing good standing, can have the discount. Appoint a committee to make a Trade Agree-

ment. Thousands of dollars can be saved for our members in this way.

Quite a number of our members have their 1914 cards. Article 2, section 5 of our By-Laws says: "Every regular member shall pay the national union one dollar a year dues, payable in advance November 1st of each year." We are trying hard to educate our members to pay this national union dues direct each year, and not wait for it to be paid out of the Exchange. Get your 1914 card and make a "Trade Agreement" with your merchant.

We want 200 farmers at each town to "Trade Together" as much as possible. Then we want 200 Equity Exchanges to "Trade Together." Buy wire fencing, twine, fertilizer, wagons, drills, etc., all together. It will pay to Trade Together. When we get enough of this we will cut the price of farm machinery and many other things 50 per cent.

Members, let us "Trade Together" more and more. It will pay. Be a booster for the Equity Union. Get your 1914 membership card as soon as possible. Your delegate to the annual meeting in Kansas City December 17 will have one vote for every live member who has a 1914 card.

C. O. DRAYTON,
President.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION IN MARKETING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Beef Trust will now spend one million dollars in an effort to prohibit a meat famine. Where did this modern octopus get one million to spend? No one knows better than the farmer or stock raiser. Twenty years' experience has taught the American some things that will be hard for us to forget. That this great combination always knew when the bulk of cattle and hogs were to be marketed and the more we produced and the more we sold the less the price received. This, of course, was the fault of the farmer, because he had not shown intelligence in marketing and over-supplied the immediate demand. Then our system of allowing unscrupulous local buyers to bargain and deal unjustly in many ways that every farmer is familiar with. There is very little encouragement for a farmer to produce an article when his price is fixed by a man or a corporation that has no interest farther than to speculate, and hold the price down on the farmer and increase it to the consumer, and make more net gain than the farmer gets. This is how the farmer figures.

Yes, hogs and cattle are a good price, but if they were plentiful, as they were, a few years hence prices would be away down in the country, but the price of meat would be steady. Why is this? Because the Meat Trust is organized and has a system, and regulates the supply to the demand. The farmer is unprotected and keeps the market glutted when he has a good supply. When the producer can regulate the supply of live stock to the demand of the packer, just as the packer can to the consumer, and prices are safe and sure to the farmer, we will produce plenty. When the farmer quits supporting so many city people by co-operating and buying direct from factory to farm, and direct from

farm to consumer. Through the Equity Union plan production will be encouraged.

If the Meat Trust wants to encourage production, it must encourage the producer. Its one million given to control legislation will not make the farmer produce more meat. As one farmer I am led to say to Uncle Trusty that I am an American, and that all the laws that his millions can buy will not compel me to raise one more head of stock. Go to the producer of products, find out what he wants, and then be man enough to meet him half way. We farmers are human and possess a reasonable amount of intelligence, and you cannot produce meat by meeting among yourselves and talking over plans. Get to the farmer, and let him help you to plan.

Let him know that you consider him more than you do the dollar that he is making for you. The man is what counts, and farmers are men. Let the trust spend its million, or ten of them. We know it has got them and got them by holding prices down on the farmer. When he had a good crop and putting prices up on the consumer. We know the trust has got the millions, for we helped to make them. Go to the farmer if you want to know the cause, and he will help you find a remedy, Mr. Trust.

TOM LINE.

EQUITY UNION GRAIN DRILLS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Our Equity Union members are paying two prices for grain drills, and we beg, implore and entreat our members all over the United States to co-operate with the National Union in bringing the price down. This thing will not do itself, and the National Union can do nothing alone. We must have the hearty and LOYAL support of every member. We want you to begin to talk EQUITY UNION DRILLS to every farmer every time you see one. Preach against the high price you are paying and tell them that the EQUITY UNION sells a drill of excellent material and fine workmanship for only three-fourths what they are paying, if 500 will buy together.

Why pay \$100 for a drill if you can buy one just as good or better for \$75? One reliable drill factory offers the Equity Union members a discount of 25 per cent if we will buy 500 together. We have been through their factory and we believe there is no better drill made. This is not a cheap made machine, but good material and fine workmanship. We are sure this drill will give good satisfaction.

Every farmer giving his order for a drill will have an opportunity to inspect one several weeks before seeding and the right to cancel his order if the drill appears unsatisfactory. Wherever a car load, or a half car load is ordered a drill will be operated to demonstrate its working qualities. This drill is manufactured by an old, reliable factory which has been in operation for years. The men who are running this business have had decades of experience, and can give us a drill good enough for any farmer, and we believe that only the very best is good enough for our members. We have selected this factory because they are independent of the trust.

Members Must Get Busy.

We want every member to get busy and find out who will buy drills in your community in 1914, and send his name and address to the Farmers' Equity Union. By being one of the 500 he can buy his drill at a discount of 25 per cent. Only members in good standing will have this reduction. New members can be brought in on this proposition.

We must begin somewhere. This is a start in the right direction. WE

MUST TRADE TOGETHER. We must show outsiders all the benefits we can, but let them have none of them till they become members. This is the only way to UNITE farmers, and this is our great object.

We want YOUR neighborhood canvassed thoroughly as soon as possible, and constantly every month, to ascertain who will buy drills in 1914. We want the name and address of every farmer who THINKS of buying a drill in 1914.

Fifteen or twenty farmers are SURE to buy drills in your community in 1914. WE want their names and addresses as soon as possible. Every farmer who wants a drill can be induced to join the Equity Union. If we can sell five drills in your vicinity for twenty-five or thirty dollars cheaper than the trust price, it will be an eye-opener. If you refuse to help in this practical way of showing results you ought not to criticize the National Union for doing nothing again.

If every farmer will do all he can, we will be sure to have our 500 orders for Equity Union drills by February, 1914, and thousands of dollars will be saved to our members on one kind of machinery, and a demonstration made that will lead to more and more national co-operation in buying and selling. We want every Equity Exchange to canvass your territory thoroughly, and take orders for Equity drills. Twenty of the large single disc drills for large farms make a car load and 25 of the double disc drills. The single disc drills have 22 flukes and sows 11 feet. They have steel center-beam, ribbon steel tubes, spring lift, standing board and well braced frame. The double disc drill has twenty discs.

Brother members, help us to GO DIRECT TO ONE RELIABLE FACTORY WITH AN ORDER FOR FIVE HUNDRED GRAIN DRILLS IN 1914. Get your membership card for 1914, and take good care of it, as it will be of great value to you.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.
Greenville, Ill.

MORE ENCOURAGEMENT.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The Nebraska State Journal of September 5 says: "No man can study the work of the western farmer without becoming convinced that he receives less for his investment of labor and capital than the men of corresponding ability in the cities and towns. In spite of the high prices and good crops of the last ten years, the western farmer, as a rule, would be found to be operating his farm at a loss if correct accounting methods were applied to his operation."

"The money made in farming in recent years has not been made in farming at all, but on the ownership of land." "This fact, which is no longer denied, is responsible for the suggestion that the farmer needs better financial and social methods. In the hundreds of things proposed for the improvement of the condition of the western farmer, one of the most promising is co-operation in the marketing of his products. Every city is full of sky-scrapers, occupied by men engaged in buying and selling the products of the farms. There is a large body of well-informed opinion now that the farmers' only need co-operative organization to save a large part of their marketing expenses."

It is certainly very encouraging to note the firm stand taken all over our country by the best daily and weekly papers in favor of co-operation among farmers. The need of co-operative organization among farmers is emphasized continually in all of our best newspapers. As fast as I can get to a town and get a hearing I get a union. The western farmers are ready for the Equity Union as fast as we

can get the proposition clearly before them. It is very difficult to get good organizers. Men who are adapted to this kind of work are scarce, and yet if every member will support the National Union with one dollar a year, we will find the men who are capable and honest and push the work rapidly in the nine states where Equity Union is started.

Every strong link we make for our Equity chain strengthens all the rest of the links. We must depend on our members to build up their own Union. Read the paper, go to the meetings and work for more members.

We receive less for our investment of labor and capital than the men of corresponding ability in the cities and towns because they are organized and we are not. The remedy is in organization, education and co-operation.

The Two Rally Months.

October and November are the best months we have in the year to organize our Union. We want every Union to send in at least ten new members in October and ten in November. It can be done if the proper effort is made. The National President will organize ten new Unions in these two months and build them up to 100 members each. Is he asking too much of each organized Union to get at least ten new members in the same time? We have every encouragement to work for our great Union. Our principles are just, our plan of co-operation is practical, and the daily and weekly press is right with us, urging us to go forward till we reach the goal of National Co-operation which will revolutionize our entire business system.

We are glad every day as we think of the thousands of loyal members who are holding up the Equity Union Banner in the different states.

Many of them would gladly do more for our great cause if they were able. Let them not be discouraged one moment. The Equity Union is marching on and the press, that powerful educator, is with us. We cannot fail.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

IT PAYS TO BELONG TO EQUITY UNION.

Mott, N. D., Sept. 20, 1913.

Mr. C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of recent date, will say I took one share in the Mott Exchange a year ago, and paid \$25 for the share and \$3 to join the Equity Union, and hauled all the grain I had to sell to the Exchange when I could get 1 cent more per bushel at the old line elevators. I stuck to the co-operation plan, and this summer I had prorated back to me for my share of profits \$211.55, which would be about 655 per cent profit on my investment of \$28.

Out of my profits I paid for three more shares in the Equity Exchange, and had about \$135 in cash besides.

Some members of the Exchange hauled their grain to the old-line elevators to get the cent per bushel more and are now sorry they did, for they would have made more to have patronized the co-operative plan.

Other farmers here would not join the Exchange, as they thought it the same as other farmers' elevators had been operated in the East, but when they see what was prorated to patrons they are coming in to join the Exchange and Equity Union.

I inclose a picture of myself and wife. Yours respectfully,

A. E. VASEY.

PLAINS (KANSAS) EQUITY UNION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have been wanting to write to you for a long time, but just put it off, but now we feel so good over the good rain we have been having. Everything is looking good. It has been awfully dry here this year. There was not very much wheat raised here this year. Our feed crop is good. There will not be

much grain, but lots of rough feed. Wheat looks fine. What has been sown is up and will make good winter pasture. There is going to be a big acreage of wheat put out this fall. Farmers, let's put out a big crop and build that Equity Union Elevator next year. We have 44 paid-up members now and have organized for \$1,000 capital. Have shipped in two cars of coal, and everybody was pleased with it. The only thing they found fault with was that they got too much coal for a ton. We are going to get in a car of flour, bran and shorts, and a car of potatoes, cabbage and onions. Farmers, let's stick together like the merchants. Buy from your unions. If the other fellows do offer to sell you something for less money it will cost you more in the end, besides it is a blow you strike at the union. Come out to the meetings and help to push the band wagon, for if we don't push the other fellows will push their side, and we will be left stuck in the mud. Remember the first Saturday in October is our regular meeting day. Be sure and come out and help to make this a big day, and don't forget to pay in that \$1 for your 1914 dues to help to build up more Equity Unions, and let us make Plains Equity one of the best unions along the R. I. R. R.

A MEMBER.

SEVENTY EQUITY UNION MEETINGS.

Seventy Equity Union Rallies will be held by the national president in Southern Nebraska and Western Kansas, before the national meeting in Kansas City, December 17-18. In the next two months the president will undertake to bring in as many new members as ALL THE LOCAL UNIONS TOGETHER. We ask every Local Union to make a special effort to get at least ten NEW members before the national meeting. And be sure to report the number in RURAL WORLD. Have a contest for new members. Choose up and each side go after new members from now till December 6, and the side that loses must give a chicken supper. This will stir up new interest in your Union and build up our great organization. Every new member makes us ALL stronger. BROTHERS, let us all put away all suspicion, envy and strife and everything that separates us and hinders our progress, and every man and woman do all we can to build a great NATIONAL UNION of farmers. IT WILL PAY.

No not wait for the president to come and do all the work for you. He has given the Equity Union a good start in your community, and we are sending all the members a paper to help educate and encourage them. Now we want a UNITED effort by all your members to build up EQUITY in your neighborhood. The President must go into new territory and sow the EQUITY Seed there.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

THE COAL QUESTION.

We want all of our LOCAL UNIONS to buy coal TOGETHER. It will pay. Order from the Carterville and Herin Coal Company, 1740 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.; Lumaghi Coal Company, 606 Equitable Building, St. Louis, Mo., or Walsenburg Fuel Co., 850 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo., or from any other good company. But BUY TOGETHER. If you have an Equity Exchange be sure to buy there and get every person to buy there you can.

I am starting on a campaign in Nebraska and Western Kansas. I want to deliver 70 EQUITY lectures before our NATIONAL meeting on December 17, and as I will not be at home I ask every LOCAL Union to write DIRECT to the coal company, so you will get your coal sooner.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: If you have any tools borrowed of a neighbor, take them home as soon as you are done with them. Now, nobody likes to loan better than I do, but it is provoking to want a tool and find that it was loaned and not returned. Today we needed our seed sower, but it was loaned, and we don't even know who has it. Neighbor P. borrowed our long ladder to be returned promptly, but has had it two weeks and we have needed it several times. He also borrowed an extra hay rack five years ago and has it yet. Another has our post hole digger; another a harrow and so on.

We note that friend Lyon did not enjoy his dinner at the Columbus Fair. Now, Mrs. Lyon, like Mrs. Agricola, is a good cook, and he's spoiled. He ought to have to board at a restaurant for awhile and he would appreciate "home-made" stuff. Our county fair is fortunate along this line. Four city churches have large dining halls, and as they pay no rent and do their own work, they set a very good meal for a quarter. If Mr. Lyon had not lived so far away we would have had him to judge our farm products.

As is usual after a bad season, there will be many farm sales this fall. One is going to Texas to manage a large ranch; another to Wyoming to take a homestead; another has traded for a moving picture show, and so on. Many farmers think our meadows are killed by the drouth and are making every effort to start new meadows.

We have fed our colts and idle horses grain and hay like winter time for three months till today we are able to turn on some meadow and pea stubble, and it is quite a relief.

AGRICOLA.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Sow Sweet Clover With Timothy or Blue Grass.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Oh, we are having rain now, that nice old-fashioned kind—the kind that comes and stops a while, then comes again. It has been doing this way since Sept. 12, today is the 18th and yet that nice rain. We have had our prayers answered. We did not pray for rain for ourselves alone, no, indeed. I was wishing for the rain even more for stock everywhere than ourselves, for stock so often is allowed to die for the want of water. People will dig for water for themselves, but it is not always possible to get it for stock. So we feel thankful for the rain; we know the poor dumb animals do. Our horses are now turned in on a field where we cut and harvested the best of the sweet clover, and there is abundance of it for them, and they can go to the best spring on our place while in this field, so no more

PARCEL POST 1 CENT PER LB.

Butter, Eggs, Honey, Cream, Berries, Fruit, etc., sent by the producer to city customers within 150 miles, 5 cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound. We make shipping cases with inner holders adapted to different articles, solid, semi-liquid and liquids. Send postal for Booklet.

C. M. ALGER, Hannibal, Mo.

The All-the-Year-Round Resort. EXCELSIOR SPRINGS MISSOURI

The most wonderful, varied and valuable group of mineral springs in America. Splendid big up-to-date hotels, boarding apartments and bath houses. Quickly and cheaply reached by the

WABASH

Address Secretary Publicity Committee, Excelsior Springs, or any Wabash Agent.
J. D. McNAMARA,
General Passenger Agent,
ST. LOUIS.

taking the horses to water while they are in this nice sweet clover field.

I have just received a nice friendly letter from our friend, C. D. Lyon. He tells me he has seen considerable growth of sweet clover in different parts of the country and is certainly friendly to sweet clover from what he has seen. And who would not be? once knowing the wonderful lot of good it will do?

When sowing sweet clover we advise that you sow the sweet clover with timothy or blue grass. I have in mind one of our fields on the "old home place" where we harvested the sweet clover seed we had sown blue grass with it. The sweet clover was the white Alba and grew very tall; in this way it made a nice shade. The summer was pretty dry (but not like this season), the grass did not burn out, and before we got through a nice rain came; in a week or so we finished with the sweet clover harvest and by that time the grass had taken advantage of the rain, the grass was simply fine and thick as it could be. We turned our milk cows on this nice fresh pasture (fall pasture), and I tell you friends the milk pail soon told the story. Now, do you not see while we are thus improving the land with the sweet clover we are getting a double field of feed. Who says sweet clover is no good? Not I or we. The sweet clover protects the grass and the grass covers the earth, and the two together conserve soil moisture in the nicest way possible. Again we say grow sweet clover. You cannot grow too much of it. You cannot begin too soon. Your farm needs it, your stock needs it and your purse needs it—in fact you need sweet clover.

MRS. J. T. MARDIS.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, take advantage of our 1-cent-a-word rate in our classified department. Small ads pay big.

THREE FOR ONE

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD
Twice-a-Week Republic
Farm Progress

ALL
ONE YEAR
FOR \$1.00

This issue of Colman's Rural World is a fair sample of all issues and speaks for itself.

Farm Progress is the biggest and best semi-monthly farm paper in the great Southwest.

The Twice-a-Week Republic is the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly newspaper in the United States.

SEND \$1.00 FOR ALL THREE FOR ONE YEAR.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASSIFIED WANT and DEPARTMENT FOR SALE

YOU CAN BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE MOST ANYTHING IN THESE
COLUMNS AT THE LOW RATE OF

One Cent a Word Each Insertion.

In this department we will insert your advertisement under a
classified head for 1 cent a word per issue. Initials and numbers
count as words. These little ads are read by thousands and give re-
sults. No ad accepted for less than 25 cents, cash to accompany order.

SMALL ADS DO BIG THINGS.

TRY A CLASSIFIED AD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—By young, single man, on poultry farm; have had experience; will do general work around farm; small salary; want a home. Address C. W. R., this office.

WANTED—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. Ellis G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Salesmen; best terms; outfit free; cash weekly; expense stock free. Something new for agents. Send ref. Boonville Nurseries, Boonville, Mo. Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—We need 500 agents at once; men or women; salary or commission; \$15 to \$20 per day profits. Sales great during the fall months. This is an unusual opportunity. Write today. Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn. Box 90.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM—580 acres; Greene Co., Mo., 1/2 mile from town; main line of Frisco; good soil; good water; 130 acres oak timber; remainder in cultivation and pasture; good horse and cattle barns; granary; implement shed, all necessary machinery; well stocked with Hereford cattle, hogs, horses. Will sell with or without stock. Owner wishes to retire because of age. Write owner, Box 64, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

FARM—For sale 12 acres; four-room house, barn, out buildings, cave, never dry spring, well fenced, farm implements, two horses, two wagons, surry, cow, house well furnished, some small fruit; four miles from Hot Springs, Ark., on R. R. 2, all for \$1200. S. E. Haworth, Hot Springs, Ark.

FARM—Quick sale, 439-acre farm; good soil; plenty of good water; fair improvements; fenced and cross-fenced; 10 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat, 115 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture; price \$12.50 per acre. For further information address H. H. Eckhoff, Uneda, Meade Co., Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE—Listen! 40 acres for sale, 16 cultivated, 30 fenced; level, little sand; no overflow; some fruit; joins Catholic colony; 1 1/2 miles Catholic Church; \$30 per acre, part cash; will pay to investigate. P. H. Williams, Brian, Mo.

A SNAP—My farm of 80 acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; 40 acres in pasture; 40 acres in plow land; good house, good well soft water, with windmill; stable for 6 head of horses; cow shed, 4 head of cows, chicken coop, hog pen; garden fenced with chicken wire; some peach trees, cottonwood and locust trees all around the house; good storm cellar. Address John Ross, Durham, Okla.

FARM—Snap, 150 acres, 100 cultivated; all fenced; fair buildings; good well; 4 miles to town; lays right; virgin soil. Price \$25, \$500 down, terms for balance. Address Box 161, Regent, N. D.

FOR \$7,000.00—240-acre farm, fair improvements, 3 miles north. Owner, A. M. Cox, Haviland, Kans.

FARM FOR SALE—60 acres, good, level land, fenced with 3 wires; all in prairie hay; in Oklahoma, Mayes Co. Owner, C. H. Bowles, Barnett, Illinois.

ARKANSAS LAND FREE—500,000 acres vacant Government land now open to settlement. Booklet with lists, laws, etc., 35c. Township map of State, 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

FARMS FOR RENT.

FARM—For rent cheap, for winter season, 10 acres of reclaimed Florida Everglades, on canal; farmers now planting winter crops. J. G. Gatlin, 705 Olive st.

TO EXCHANGE

LOT FOR SALE OR TRADE—Lot in Tuxedo Park; will sell on easy terms or will trade for small farm. W. E. McFarland, Paris, Mo.

HONEY FOR SALE.

HONEY FOR SALE—Honey in case, also in cans. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Kentucky.

POTATOES.

SEED POTATOES—I have several cars of No. 1 Ohio Seed Potatoes for sale after September 20 at \$1.00 per bushel on car at Ipswich. These seed have been handled with care for eight years. A. L. Jones, Ipswich, S. Dak.

SEED CORN.

ORDERS now taken for Johnson County Seed Corn, to be shipped later. Prices: \$2.50 per bushel shelled, \$3.50 per bushel crated seed. The supply of seed corn will not half equal the demand. Order early. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

SEED CORN—Booking orders for pure-bred Boone County White seed corn of prize winning strains and high yields, properly selected, shelled, graded and sacked; \$2.50 per bushel. R. L. Hill, Adenhill, Columbia, Mo.

CLOVER SEED.

MAMMOTH SWEET CLOVER FOR SALE—Yellow and White; sow in July, August, September, again later in the season. Write Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

POULTRY.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES FOR SALE—A few choice vigorous cockerels and pullets \$2 each, prize winning strain, prolific layers. Eggs in season \$2 per \$15. Orders booked for future delivery. Ed. Rost, Cuba, Mo.

HARRISON'S INTENSIVE POULTRY CULTURE PLANS—Give every detail for building correctly—The Four-Story Hen House (\$1.00), Hot-Water Oats Sprouter (75c), Catch and Pass Trap Nest (80c), Automatic Dry-Mash Hopper (35c), Box Sparrow Trap (35c), Top-Four Water Fountain (25c), Mite-Trap Roost (25c). To the first person in each community, all the above plans will be sent for \$2.75. Address Intensive Poultry Supply Co., David City, Nebraska. Harrison's volume, "Intensive Poultry Culture," 25 cts. Information on request.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

HOGS.

ADENHILL DUROCS—A splendid lot of spring and late summer boars and gilts sired by Beauty's Model Top, Col. Primm, G. C.'s Col., Col. Orion M., out of sows of equal breeding and merit. These pigs are now on corn and cowpeas and tankage, making good growth, and are priced right, singly, in pairs or in trios. Booking orders now for fall pigs by My Col.'s Pilot Wonder, by Col.'s Pilot Wonder, the 1912 Ohio grand champion. R. L. Hill, Adenhill Farm, Columbia, Mo.

POLAND CHINA BOARS—The undersigned has eleven extra fine Poland boars for sale, ranging in weight from 100 to 150 pounds, age from 4 to 6 months. Thos. Tucker, Brewer, Mo.

FOR SALE—Six boars, ready for service, also my herd boar from a good strain of blood. For particulars and price, write to me. Frank E. Ketcham, R. 4, Haviland, Kans.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—75 Registered Rambouillet ewes, also 20 yearling rams; will sell all or part. W. E. McFarland, Paris, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Registered Shropshire buck and sheep of all ages; for sale at reasonable prices. J. W. Caldwell, Washington, Mo., R. No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL \$2.00 OFFER—We will print your return card on 1,000 No. 6 WHITE ENVELOPES and send them prepaid to any part of the U. S. for only \$2.00. We will print and send you 2,000 circulars, 125 words or less (with our non-conflicting ad on back) FREE with every order. Send copy for circulars and envelopes on separate sheets of paper, and make your copy very plain, so as to avoid mistakes. Remit by money order or registered mail. Make all orders payable to Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

PRESERVATIVES WHICH KEEP EGGS PERFECTLY for over a year are not easily found; water-glass will not. Years of experience have proved that eggs packed in our solution are in perfect condition for two or more years. Impossible when served with strictly fresh to detect the difference, poached or otherwise cooked; three harmless ingredients used. Pack now for winter sales. Guaranteed formula 25c. Mrs. E. A. Season, Kent, Ohio.

SWITCHES—Mail us your combings and have switch made for \$1.10. First class work and prompt return. Velvetina Shop of Beauty Culture, 701 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN THE MIDNIGHT CHOO-CHOO Leaves for Alabama; Row-Row-Row; 100 other popular songs, with music; postpaid, 10 cents. Address BOND MUSIC CO., Lock Box 82, Station A, Boston, Mass. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMERS SUCCEED—Only when they use their heads as well as their hands. Have you noticed that, as a rule, those who work 9 hours a day MAKE MORE MONEY than those who work 18 hours? We have no machinery or seed, etc., to sell you, but—if you want to learn how to make "EVERY MOVE COUNT," send me your name now—TODAY. Milton Boss, 4421-17 Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

TRAPPERS—Do you want instructions in making successful sets and scents for wolf, fox, mink, skunk and all fur-bearing animals? I have had 50 years' experience in trapping. Mention this paper and write E. N. Woodcock, Coudersport, Pa., for price and particulars.

MILKING MACHINE FOR SALE—B. L. K. machine, including piping; good as new; going out of dairy business. Curd Mitchell, Nevada, Mo.

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 35c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine recipe for this RAT AND MICE EXTERMINATOR (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

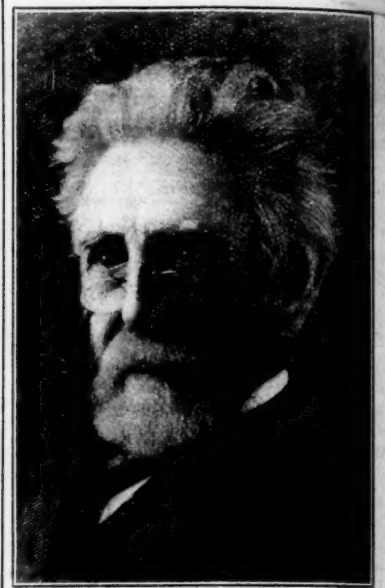
Government Farms Free—Our 1913 official 132-page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three-year Homestead Law approved June 6, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents, postpaid. Address Colman's Rural World. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to Rural World for \$1.00.

JACKSON (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The long, hot, dry spell was broken Sept 12 by a good rain, and it has been raining ever since. Today, Sept. 28, a steady downpour. Farmers trying to prepare their wheat ground between showers. The hot dry weather ripened pas early, most of them safe. The ground is wetter now than it has been since last April. A dry year must be a good year for fruit, as we had a surplus of all kinds except plums. An unusual acreage of sugar cane was planted in this vicinity this year. Two cane mills each about one mile from my home are running every day on full time.

There has been no lack of entertainment in this county lately. Last three days of August the sixth annual home comers of Cape Girardeau county was held at Jackson, Mo., drawing great crowds. The attractions included some good acting, high dive, 80-foot Ferris wheel, merry-go-round, the usual 5 and 10-cent shows. On Sept. 5th Haag Bros.' Circus and Wild West exhibited at Jackson. The first week in September a term of the circuit court was held at Jackson. Several divorce cases, some civil and state cases. Seven prisoners were sentenced to the penitentiary. Third week in September the Cape Girardeau Fair was held; it rained Thursday and Friday, Wednesday being the best weather. Saturday, the 20th, the last day was cold and cloudy. The usual Saturday crowd was present, being late in coming. The display in floral hall was excellent, which shows there must have been favored spots in the county that escaped the awful drouth. One hundred dollars in four prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10, for best display of farm products raised on one farm, brought four nice displays. The best display was complete, including everything from field, garden, orchard, pantry, home-cured meat also one dozen eggs. Another

COLMAN'S STOCK FARM



NORMAN J. COLMAN.

Spent the last 30 years of his life in building up and improving, what he claimed to be the "Best Stock Farm" in the entire state of Missouri!

212 acres of splendid, rich, fertile ground, rolling, but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis, on the Olive Street and Mill Creek road, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary outbuildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the County, on fine roads, and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Coleman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

exhibit in the hall was a complete poultry farm appliances, buildings, coops, nests and all kinds of feed, large size photographs of buildings and farm from State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo. The poultry building contained 24 breeds of poultry, 18 of them being chickens. Some fine specimens of all other kinds of stock were on exhibition. Attractions of every kind to get the nickels and dimes were there.

The usual three races were held in the afternoon. The star attraction was Roy Francis, who made daily flights in his aeroplane, with parachute jumps by sky high Irvin.

The St. Louis annual conference was in session at Jackson, Mo., from Sept. 24 to 29, presided over by Bishop Hoss. Secretary, Rev. Marvin T. Haw of St. Louis. Preachers were present from all over Southeast Missouri.

The Home Circle page of late contained some good letters. I read them with interest as well as the whole paper. W. O. PENNY, Jackson, Mo.

SMALL AD. SELLS CALF.

Mr. L. E. Clement advertised a calf for sale in our Classified Columns, and writes as follows: "Peirce City, Mo., Oct. 4. "Sold the calf advertised in the RURAL WORLD and could have placed three just as well. "L. E. CLEMENT."